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REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

SOME BASIC FACTS.

PROSPECTS OF GERMAN PAYMENT.

The following are the salient features of a Memorandum prepared by Mr. Arthur Allison for the Executive Council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce last month. It presents the economic situation in regard to reparations, and emphasizes some aspects of the matter about which considerable misapprehension exists:—

SOURCES OF PAYMENT.

The original Reparations claims under the Treaty of Versailles were:—

British Empire	\$2,846,700,658
France	\$7,411,563,845
Italy	\$2,968,515,635
Belgium	\$1,468,194,477
Japan	\$3,277,400
Total	\$16,105,352,035

This sum, after various conferences, has been reduced by the Reparations Commission to \$6,000,000,000. In pursuance of Article 237 of the Treaty of Versailles, sums received from Germany under the head of reparations are to be divided into the following proportions:—British Empire, 22 per cent.; France, 52 per cent.; Italy, 10 per cent.; Japan, 7.5 per cent.; Belgium, 8 per cent.; Portugal, 7.5 per cent.; 0.5 per cent. shall be reserved for Greece, Rumania, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, and other Powers entitled to reparations.

The only sources from which Germany can obtain funds for the payment of reparations in gold or acceptable foreign currency are:—(a) From excess of exports over imports; (b) by services rendered by her mercantile marine or in other way to other nations; (c) a certain surplus of interest on dividends she may receive from other nationals on German investments abroad. In considering (a) it must be noted that the reparations of Germany has been approximately reduced by 12 millions; that the very productive steel plants of Alsace-Lorraine, with their ore fields, have been transferred to France.

It seems astonishing that when the reparations as originally fixed and later reduced were under consideration, so little notice was taken of the fact that German imports always heavily exceeded her exports, as the following table shows:

Excess of Imports over Exports.	
1909	\$95,024,000
1910	71,750,000
1911	78,847,000
1912	85,235,000
1913	73,064,000

Whereas, when the Peace Treaty was under consideration politicians spoke glibly of the possibility of extracting reparations from Germany for a period up to fifty years; it is now admitted that twenty years, and possibly even fifteen years, is the maximum period over which reparations could be collected except by force. This, taking into consideration the amount of \$10,000,000, which it was estimated by experts both here and abroad, Germany might ultimately raise per month for payment to the Allies, would, under the most favourable conditions, produce reparations to the extent of \$2,400,000,000, but it is now said by some experts that if \$1,500,000,000 in all is extracted from Germany in reparations it is the maximum that is possible.

The British Government has always realized the economic facts in regard to reparations. The difficulty always has been, and is, with France, and to a lesser degree with Belgium, which has been bound by the interlocking of the French and Belgian francs, to follow the economic policy of France.

METHODS OF PRESSURE.

It appears absolutely imperative that some kind of pressure must be brought to bear, not only for the moment, but continuously. Three methods of applying this pressure have been proposed:—

(a) The Association of Chambers of Commerce has proposed the seizing of Germany's Maritime Customs; the imposing of import duties and the possible reduction of export duties, with a view to lessening her imports and improving her exports; that these duties should be collected by the Allies at her maritime ports in gold and used for two specific purposes:—

1. As guarantee of interest on a loan to Germany, which loan, it has been estimated, must amount to about \$1,000,000,000.

2. To go towards monthly reparation payments. So far no sound reason has been put forward by the British Government, or by anybody else, which would in any way show that this plan is not feasible.

(b) The French plan is to seize Germany's woods and forests and also her coal mines and work them on behalf of the Allies. This plan is considered impossible. They are too widely spread, and it would require a very large military force to protect the officials who attempted to carry out such a programme.

(c) The other French plan is to seize further German territory, including both banks of the Rhine and the Ruhr district. This, of course, means further military occupation.

It has been stated that France is pursuing a deliberate policy of preventing the settlement of the reparations question with the following object in view:—

(a) It is admitted that France cannot work the steel works and ore fields secured to her by the Peace Treaty unless she obtains coal for cooking purposes, or coke from the mines still in the possession of the Germans.

This must involve a reciprocal bargain by which Germany received either ore or pig iron for coal or coke, and it will be seen from this that the real exploitation of the steel works which France has acquired is dependent upon Germany's willingness to make such a bargain. It might be put more starkly that England is (Continued at foot of next column.)

GAMBLING AND DRINK.

THE TWIN CURSES OF AUSTRALIA.

The marvel in Australia is where all the money comes from which is gambled away on the racetracks. Racing and gambling are the curse of Australia. When a big meeting is on nothing else matters. Even the Australian Fleet arrives, or what is left of it, to be in Melbourne for the Cup fortnight and in Williamsstown for that Cup, and, of course, it is detained at Sydney when the Sydney Cup is run in the autumn, and for the very fashionable spring meetings.

During the four days of the recent Randwick meeting the totalisators took over \$330,000 and the betting through the tote does not represent one-fifth of the money laid. The tote is for the small fry. The big money goes to the bookies, and about as much as the tote takes passes to the illicit S. P. bookies, who are the curse of industry and business.

Between September 16th and November 13th more than \$4,000,000 passed in bets on Australian racetracks. Where does it come from? Primarily from the high basic wage. The minimum wage of \$4 per week in Australia is due not to the high cost of living, but to the high cost of gambling and of drink. If the public had any idea of how it is being robbed by the brewers I believe that prohibition would be certain. In New South Wales the drink trade is the monopoly of three firms, who control over 90 per cent. of the hotels and licensed houses. All these houses are tied, and not only do the brewers control the supply of liquor to the houses, but the prices at which the liquor is sold. The minimum profit on cost of spirits is 196 per cent. The minimum profit on beer is 86 per cent. The minimum profit on aerated waters is 152 per cent. Any publican who sells at less than these prices is punished by the forfeiture of his licence. There is, in fact, no licensing authority here, because the brewers have arrogated to themselves the right of deciding who shall and who shall not hold a licence. The matter has reached such a scandalous pitch that Mr. Ley, the N.S.W. Minister of Justice, has decided to introduce legislation on the subject. But how far the Nationalist Government can afford to offend the powerful brewers' ring is a question.

These, really, are the causes of the high basic wage here. Gambling is the national pastime, just as much as scrumbling is in England. The States encourage gambling because of the revenue it produces. It gets 12 per cent. of the tote winnings, 14 per cent. off the lotteries, and, of course, the bookies' income and business taxes run into big figures. There will never be industrial rest in Australia till the State comes to encourage the policy of getting something for nothing, which is not an encouragement of sport, but an incentive to loafing.—*Corr. to Sunday Times.*

A HANDSOME MASONIC DONATION.

The Grand Lodge of New South Wales has received a donation of \$100,000 from Mr. Charles Kolling. The money has been applied to the erection and endowment of a Masonic school for the fatherless sons of Australian and New Zealand Freemasons.

incapable of supplying the necessary coke from the point of view of the quantity required, the transport necessary to carry it to the steel works, and last, but not least, the excessive cost of transport, even if the coke could be produced in England and the necessary transport constructed or provided.

(b) That France feels that with the coal and coke necessary to develop her Alsace-Lorraine steel works, she will have ruined Germany once and for all as a great steel and iron producing country, and that this is probably a greater assurance to her against German aggression than any other assurance that the Allies might have given her.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC POSITION.

The economic situation of Germany is deteriorating at a very rapid rate. The competition of the activity of Germany's manufacturing works and the employment of her people with the inactivity and unemployment of our own people requires some explanation, but, in fact, the explanation is very simple.

We have grasped the whole economic facts which have been created by the war. Germany, on the other hand, has been living in an extreme fool's paradise on a much larger scale than the similar period we passed through during 1919 and a part of 1920. She has been producing a large quantity of goods on a fictitious basis, i.e., the one desire of every German has been to secure something tangible and solid in the form of articles or property rather than to hold the German mark, and it is this which caused the great volume of trade in Germany and the full employment of her industrial population.

It is this policy which has produced the vast quantities of unnatural products without real value behind them, and which must cause the final disaster of Germany and result in the economic ruin both of her industry and commerce. The deflation of values in Germany is going to be so severe that it must ruin the bulk of her people, and it is questionable whether any German bank to-day is really solvent, in spite of the fact that they are charging 24 per cent. for overdrafts.

In this connection it should be pointed out that France has spent \$1,400,000,000, and is still spending money, on reconstruction of the devastated areas of France, and has been placing an asset against this expenditure the anticipated German reparations. It should also be noted that if this money had been really to be French money, it would probably have been spent much more frugally.

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AND PIGEON SHOW.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding The Hongkong Defence Corps, a Show will be held at
THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE CORPS
on
SATURDAY, 10th MARCH, 1923.
from 3 to 6 P.M.

Besides the usual classes for Dogs, there will be classes for Puppies from 6 to 12 months old, for a litter of Puppies under 3 months old on the date of the Show, and for cross-bred Dogs.

Entry Forms may be had from the Under-Secretary.

No Entry will be accepted unless accompanied by the Entrance Fee. Dog, \$2; Cat, \$1; Poultry and Pigeons, 50 cents per pen.

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Hon. Secretary,
c/o THE EASTERN EXTENSION
TELEGRAPH CO.

COMPANIES (WINDING UP).

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
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ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES
ORDINANCE 1911-1921
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE CHINA SPECIE
BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the above named Company by the Court was on the 9th day of February, 1923, presented to the said Court by THE GENERAL EXCHANGE COMPANY, LIMITED, a Company registered in Hongkong under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance 1911-1921 and whose registered office is at No. 15, Ice House Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong aforesaid.

And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Court of Justice, Victoria, aforesaid on the 5th DAY OF MARCH, 1923, at 10.30 A.M. and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said petition may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 8th day of February, 1923.

GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO.,
St. George's Building, Chater Road,
Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTE.
Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve up or send by registered post to the above-named Geo. K. Hall Brutton & Co., notice in writing of his intention so to do.

1357.

THE CHINA SQUADRON.

IMPENDING CHANGES IN COM-
MANDS.

Several of the river gunboats on the China Station are about to change commands, relieving officers being en voyage to the station to take the places of the present skippers. Lieutenant-Commander C. R. St. G. Tucker will assume command of the *Woodcock*; Lieutenant-Commander H. Archer will take over the *Sennar*; Lieutenant-Commander E. W. M. King, the *Woodcock*; Lieutenant-Commander A. C. Thurfeld, the *Teal*; Lieutenant-Commander E. J. H. Dawson, the *Moorten*; Lieutenant L. C. P. Tudway, D.S.O.; D.S.C., the *Robin*.

Among other postings, Lieutenant-Commander J. S. Morrell joins the *Tamar* at Hongkong as wireless officer in charge of the Singapore Station; Lieutenant F. G. Hughes joins the *Tamar* for a spell of service; Sub-Lieutenant G. H. Thompson goes to the *Bea*, Sub-Lieutenant F. B. Tours to the *Porpoise*, Sub-Lieutenant A. St. C. Donald to the *Magnolia* and Sub-Lieutenant J. W. Grant to the *Cockchafer*.

KOWLOON CITY MURDER.

A horrible discovery was made at the Earth Cutting, Kowloon City, near the Tong Valley, on Monday morning. A man's body was picked up, with the face covered in blood. Closer examination revealed a number of stab wounds, and from the rigid state of the corpse it would appear that the murder, for such it obviously was, took place on Sunday night. The motive would appear to be robbery, for nothing of any value was found on the body, and from the state of the clothing the body seems to have been searched. Close at hand was found a blood-stained file which had been sharpened down to a point, and looked as if it had been used as a dagger. No arrests have been made.

OLD AND DILAPIDATED
BANK NOTES.THE PRACTICE OF THE HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK.

With reference to the letter from "Sanitas" which appeared in our issue of yesterday we are informed, that the Bank is at all times willing and pleased to change old and dilapidated notes when presented at the Bank. It will be readily understood that it is not possible for the Bank to collect them and that the remedy lies with the holder who should exchange them at the Bank instead of passing them on to other people. As a matter of fact the Bank, we understand, do regularly destroy old and dilapidated notes, particularly one-dollar notes, that are presented at the Bank.

CHINESE MINES CASE.

GENERAL KAVANAGH CROSS-
EXAMINED.

Lieut-General Sir Charles Kavanagh was recalled at Westminster Police Court on January 18th, and, after another whole day in the witness-box, his examination was concluded, and the hearing was adjourned until January 20th. The case is against William Henry Bennett, Edwin Alexander Enever and Leslie Ernest Haynes. Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall (for Enever), counsel asked:—

"Can you say which of the statements, as representations made by Enever to you, were untrue?" Witness: Yes, as to the value of the concessions. It proved to be untrue when I got out there.

Did Enever put a value on these concessions?—He said that they were very valuable. He could not have put up exact value on them.

Mr. Marshall: When you signed the application for two thousand shares do you seriously suggest that you regarded it merely as a matter of form?—Witness: Yes, because it was merely to give me an option of taking up the shares when I returned from China. That was the whole bargain.

Don't you think it would have been as well to have made a memorandum of that effect on the application form?—It would have been better. I should have seen it done, but I trusted him. Replying to further questions, Sir Charles said he thought his name had been placed on the prospectus as a director of Humphrey and Denman out of compliment. It was not true that it was done with his entire knowledge and approval, and that was why he took no steps to have it removed.

Witness said he saw Grant, the mining engineer, in London, and Grant told him the concessions in China were very valuable. Later, when witness got to China and Grant did not turn up, as arranged, he became suspicious, and thought Grant had deceived them all. He thought Grant had greatly over-estimated the value of the concessions.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned.

THE CHINA TEA CLIPPERS.

Regarding the suggestion of a race between the *Cutty Sark* and *Gloria*, Mr. Basil Lubbock, in his book on "The China Clippers," says:—When, in 1870, the *Cutty Sark* ran out to Shanghai on her maiden voyage from London in 97 days, it was obvious that the *Thermopylae* could have to look to her laurels. In 1887 the latter had made the passage from Foochow to London in 91 days against the monsoon—a record up to that time. In 1870, the rebuilt *Sir Lancelot* the same year beat her home by two days. Leaving Foochow on July 17th she passed the Lizard on October 10th, and berthed in London four days later—85 days to the Lizard and 89 in all, thus establishing the record passage of any tea clipper.

The year before the same ship had done the same run in 103 days, while the *Norman Court* and *Thermopylae*, which both left within three days of her, took 104 and 105 days respectively. This is sufficient to show that the *Sir Lancelot* was a "flier," and she in her turn was more than once beaten by the *Norman Court*—on one occasion (in 1871) by as much as a fortnight from Gravesend to Shanghai. I don't think that either the *Sir Lancelot* or *Norman Court* ever had a straight race, either out or home, with the *Cutty Sark*, but if such had taken place it would not have been "odds on" any one of the three, for they were all capable of wonderful performances.

PETROLEUM IN FORMOSA.

Official statistics of the Formosan Government General give the production of crude petroleum in Formosa during 1920 and 1921 as 7,000,000 koku (about 333,500 gallons) each year, with a value of \$108,175 in 1920 and \$93,135 in 1921. An official published analysis of the oil obtained in Formosa is as follows: Volatile constituents, 5 per cent. Illuminating oil, 8 per cent. (82 per cent. after refining); and heavy oil, 3 per cent. The heavy oil is said to contain 40 per cent. paraffin. From a report by Consul H. B. Hitchcock, U.S. Consul, Taiwan.

MARY PICKFORD AGAIN.

"THROUGH THE BACK DOOR."

It is inconceivable that Mary Pickford should be permitted to grow up and her myriad admirers amongst local moving picture patrons will rejoice to hear that in "Through the Back Door," which brings her before Coronet audiences today, she figures in one of the most delightful "little girl" roles imaginable. In the beginning of the picture Mary appears in rags but they have been converted Cinderella-like into "glad-rags" before the film arrives at its touching conclusion. Clad in the picturesque costume of a small Belgian miss, she clatters along in her wooden shoes and as little Jeanne Bodemans goes to America to make herself known to the mother who thinks her dead. Many are the obstacles she surmounts before the mother finally learns that her little daughter is a servant in her own home. It is altogether a pleasing picture which compels admiration of the art with which Mary Pickford interprets a role which reveals her more youthful and beautiful than ever. From a photographic standpoint, the film offers a wonderful variety of scenes which open with the famous pleasure resort at Ostend in the gala days of 1903, and give also a glimpse of New York's famous Ellis Island.

EXTRATERRITORIALITY.

THE LESSONS OF A TRIAL.

The *Peking Evening News* says:—The trial Dr. Schmidt Rose of Tientsin by the Chinese court (of which a full account is published) cannot be passed by without comment. The ignorance displayed by the judicial authorities in charge of the case is so flagrant that it is hardly possible for a foreigner to have any respect for this court and others similar to it. We shall neither dwell on the proceedings, nor on the statement of the judge that a bill of indictment is not needed, or on other details which we should not hesitate to call an outrage to the principle of justice. What we are trying to point out is the fate of all foreigners in this country, should they be deprived of the rights of consular jurisdiction and submitted to treatment similar to that which Dr. Schmidt was forced to face.

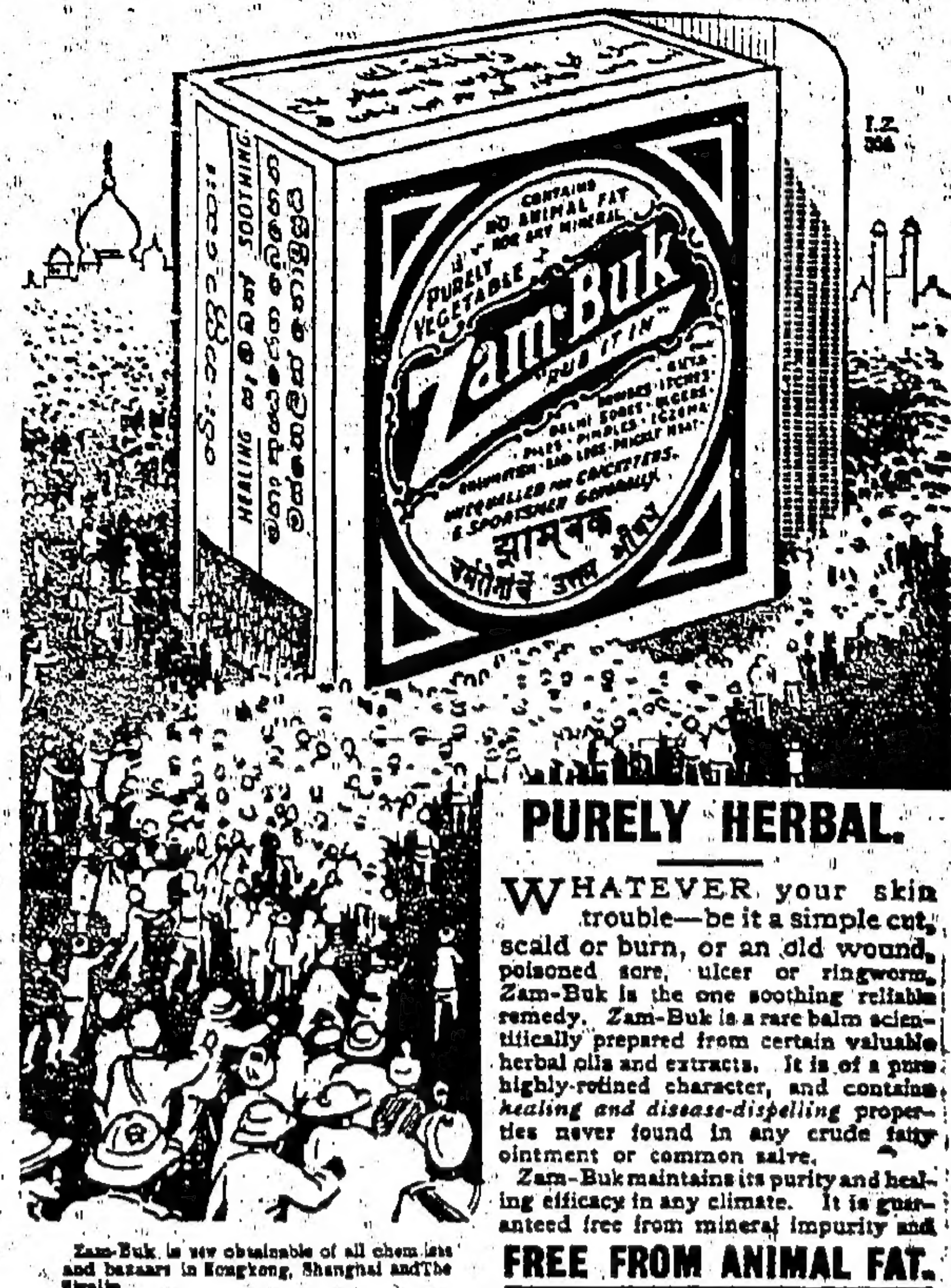
In order to avoid all misunderstandings we declare from the beginning that we are not at all inclined to impose on the Chinese people our own way of understanding justice. More than that, we are confirmed enemies of imposing on China, as on every other nation, laws and customs, religion and education, which may be perfectly suitable for the Occident, but are quite unfit for this country, with its thousands of years of culture of her own. We do not even try to compare the two cultures, but only note that they are different and that every attempt to conciliate the two usually brings failure if not disaster, as with the attempt to enforce in this country a copy of the constitution of the U.S.A.

If the Chinese people and jurists think it necessary to mix up a criminal case with a civil claim for damages, as in the case of Dr. Schmidt, or to arrest an innocent man, after his innocence was proved by judicial investigation, as in the case of Dr. Lo, or to arrest a journalist, without any warrant, on a simple letter of an official against whom his writings were directed, as in the recent case of Mr. Lin, nobody except Chinese can stop it. If they seem unwilling to alter this state of things, after all it is their own business and their own country. But when these principles, absolutely uncomprehensible to us, who were born and bred on the rigid justice of the Roman law, which is the basis of all Occidental jurisprudence, afflict us, then we have a right to say that we do not want it, that we understand our rights differently, and that we want to be tried according to our own laws. We do not consider, to repeat it again, that our laws are worse or better—they are simply different from the Chinese, so different, that what seems natural for a Chinese jurist, upsets every feeling of equity in the average foreigner, not to speak of a lawyer. This was understood by our predecessors who established the principle of extraterritoriality, and there is no reason whatever why this principle should be forgotten now. We can hardly understand how people with genuine knowledge of the situation of this country, who would raise a campaign for the abolition of the rights of foreigners, telling us that times have changed since the enforcement of the treaties and now China is ready to take care of the rights of foreigners living within her territory. China is not ready, and we should say never will be, not because she is less cultured, (in many points her culture is higher than ours) or less moral (we cannot boast very much on this) but simply because she is and always will be different from us, in mentality, upbringing, and outlook.

"THE METHOD OF MOUNTING spectacle glasses is of the greatest importance," writes Dr. C. Harbridge, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon and Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery to the Westminster Hospital, "they must be accurately centred in frames that are light, strong and fit well, otherwise the good effect of the most carefully chosen correction may be entirely frustrated by a faulty position of the glasses, or even a fresh source of eye-strain may be introduced." The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment and instrument to adjust your spectacle to a nicety.—ADVT. [562]

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
A FANCY DRESS BALL
in Aid of the above Society will be held in the
CITY HALL
on
TUESDAY, MARCH 6th, at 8.30 P.M.
TICKETS—\$4.00, Obtainable at
THE HONGKONG HOTEL,
CLARE WISEMAN,
THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO.
\$1.00 Fines for Non-Fancy Dress. [591]

HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY.
IT IS NOTIFIED that the
CONCERT
advertised for the 27th February has, owing to the discontinuance of the PEAK TRAMWAY, been
POSTPONED
to
WEDNESDAY, 7th MARCH, 1923.
Any Tickets already purchased will be available for the Changed Date.
Booking at THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO. [417]

The World's
Greatest SKIN CURE

PURELY HERBAL.

WHATEVER your skin trouble—be it a simple cut, scald or burn, or an old wound, Zambuk is the one soothing reliable remedy. Zambuk is a rare balm scientifically prepared from certain valuable herbs and extracts. It is of a pure highly-refined character, and contains healing and disease-dispelling properties never found in any crude ointment or common salve. Zambuk maintains its purity and healing efficacy in any climate. It is guaranteed free from mineral impurity and FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

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Hall's Wine is the Great British Tonic for Health and Strength, the prescription of a well-known English medical man.

Thousands of doctors prescribe it in their daily practice—as a safeguard against Coughs and Colds, as an aid to Convalescence, and for counteracting exhaustion after illness or operation. It is the Supreme Tonic Restorative and enables the run-down system to resist disease.

Hall's Wine
THE SUPREME TONIC RESTORATIVE

A medical man says: "Hall's Wine has prevented many a serious breakdown. I know of nothing better."

Another medical man writes: "Hall's Wine braced me up effectively that I have planned my faith to never since."

Hall's Wine is obtainable from all first-class Chemists and Wine Merchants and Wine On Co. Ltd., and Sincere Co. Ltd.

Sole Proprietors:
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THE PHARMACY.
THE RED BUILDING (OPPOSITE LOW HOUSE ST.)

G. R.
SALE OF H.M. OIL TANK VESSEL
"DREDGOL."

TENDERS are invited up to the 28th FEBRUARY for the purchase of the above named vessel with ENGINE and BOILERS AND VARIOUS AUXILIARY MACHINERY ON BOARD.

Full Particulars of the vessel and conditions of sale, and permits to be obtained on application to the undersigned, and tender forms will be issued, on payment of a deposit of \$500, returnable when decision on the tenders has been reached.

The vessel will be on view at H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong from the 12th January.

PARTICULARS OF H.M. OIL TANK VESSEL "DREDGOL."

A twin-screw steel steamer of I.H.P. 2,500 fitted with internal electric lighting at 100 volts.

Length overall ... 326'0"
Between perpendiculars ... 326'0"
Breadth ... 54'8"
Mean loaded draught ... 18'6"
Light ... 9'0"
Freeboard (loaded) ... 3'6"
Tons per inch immersion ... 37 Tons
Gross Tonnage ... 4,900
Displacement Tonnage (about) 7,500
(When at Renfrew, Scotland.)
Built ... 1918
By whom—W. Simons & Co., Ltd.
Materials of Construction:
STEEL—Hull, Bulkheads, Deck, &c.
IRON—General Fittings on Deck, &c.
WOOD—Bridge and Small part of Deck Aft.
Tank Accommodation (4 Tanks), 4,045 Tons
Fore Well ... 300
Bunker Capacity (Coal) ... 450 Tons
Consumption per diem (economical speed) ... 34
Economical speed ... 9 Knots
Pumping capacity—per hour ... 600 Tons
Engines—Vertical Triple Expansion, surface condensing about 2,500 I.H.P. ... 2 Sets
Boilers—Cylindrical Return Tube 3 Furnaces (with Howden's Forced draught) Working pressure 180 lbs. per sq. in. 4 No. 1
TANK ACCOMMODATION ON BOARD.
Paint Steam and hand Windlass—By Clarke Chapman.
Steam Capstan for Mooring and Warping—By Clarke Chapman.
Anchors, 48 Cwts., 40 Cwts., 44 Cwts. and 16 Cwts.—4 No.
Chain Cable 2 1/2"—210 fms., 3"—90 fms. Lifeboats 27'6"—2 No.
Fresh Water tank capacity 14 Tons can be augmented by After Peak Tank to about 150 Tons.
Vessel is fitted with spacious Officers Quarters, also good crew accommodation.

Lloyd's Register July, 1922

Suez Canal Certificate June, 1918.

Tenders will be received in the Office of the Commanding Officer, up to Noon on MONDAY, 26th FEBRUARY, 1923.

H. G. LOWE,
Naval Store Officer.
Hong Kong, 12th January, 1923. [282]

PARODIERA RUSTICANA.

[BY ORIENTS].
III.—THE PASSING OF THE MUI
TSAL.

I have a song to sing-o.
What is your song-o?
It's a song of a Government on its guard,
Whilst M.P.s kept their watch and Ward,
And the S. of S. was terribly bored,
And all on account of the mui.
Heigho! Fiddledees!
Hongkong is a long way over the sea
But we'll rule it now from far G.B.,
And all for the love of the mui.

I have a song to sing-o.
What is your song-o?
It's a song of a mui-tai, and sweet,
Whom a bad employer did ill-treat
Upon the deck and the arms and the feet,
And all for the good of the mui.
Heigho! Fiddledees!
We have had a Council jam-boree
And have passed a law to set them free
And all for the love of the mui.

I have a song to sing-o.
What is your song-o?
It's a song of the union guid on the track,
But the "Unions" got a bit of it back,
Till the D.P. came with a sounding whack.
And all on account of the mui,
(Chorus of employers is heard "off" to left music.)

Heigho! Misery me!
The girl whom I bought, I must now set free,
And I must not ask for return of the fee
Which I paid as the price of a mui.
(Curtain.)

Note:—
"G.B." i.e., Great Britain.
"Unions" i.e., Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council.
"D.P." i.e., Daily Press

NEW WORLD FLIGHT.

SIR KEITH SMITH'S PLANS.

"I hope to make a start on my world flight at the end of April," said Sir Keith Smith on his arrival at Liverpool, last month, from New York by the Cunard liner *Arcturion*. The famous airman, after attending his brother's funeral at Adelaide, proceeded from Australia via China, Japan, Siberia, Canada, and America, and during this tour of over eight months made the necessary landing arrangements. Sir Keith Smith hopes to use a Viking machine, and will travel eastward. Everything is ready for the flight, and he is hopeful of success.

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Shoes

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RACE WEEK MILLINERY
AT
WHITEAWAY'S.

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PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S ADDRESS A NEAT COMPLIMENT TO HONGKONG WHY HE BECAME A REVOLUTIONIST. TO ESTABLISH A HONGKONG TYPE OF GOVERNMENT IN CHINA.

As announced, Dr. Sun Yat-sen addressed the members of the Hongkong University Union yesterday morning and had a most enthusiastic audience. The University authorities lent the Great Hall for the meeting and a social touch was given by the provision of light refreshments. Dr. Sun Yat-sen and several visitors sat down at a table at the end of the hall and the students, faced one another, at long tables in the body of the hall. Amongst those who occupied seats at the principal table were: Lady Brunyate, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. (representing the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir William Brunyate, who is in Shanghai), Sir Robert Ho Tung, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce, Mr. Eugene Chen, Mr. Teesdale Mackintosh, and Mr. Percy Smith. Others present were: The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Dr. J. H. Sanders, Mr. W. L. Leach and members of the professional staff of the University.

A considerable body of students at the University Gate awaited Dr. Sun Yat-sen's arrival in Sir Robert Ho Tung's motor-car. They had a chair in readiness and persuaded the visitor to enter it. A dozen students, principally past Presidents of the University Union, then carried Dr. Sun to the Great Hall. Dr. Sun Yat-sen seemed very pleased at the warmth of his reception. As one who—as he afterwards said—had overthrown the Manchu Dynasty it was perhaps appropriate that Dr. Sun should not comport himself in Royal fashion during the triumphal procession. He seemed at a loss what to do with his hat and carried it stiffly, at arm's length above his head throughout the journey. But the posture had something characteristic of nationality, it was just the attitude in which banners are borne in a Chinese procession.

The visitor's entrance into the Great Hall was a signal for long continued applause which Dr. Sun Yat-sen acknowledged with bows. The assembly seated itself and there was a pause. Mr. Edward Ho Tung, this year's President of the Union, not perhaps very accustomed to conducting a mass meeting, did not quite know what to do next, but an encouraging cheer from the meeting brought him to his feet to introduce Dr. Sun Yat-sen which he did in a neatly-phrased speech. The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn welcomed the visitor on behalf of the Vice-Chancellor of the University, and Dr. Sun Yat-sen then addressed the gathering for about three-quarters of an hour, speaking slowly but not very clearly. The audience was mightily entertained by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's explanation that he got his revolutionary ideas in Hongkong. The good order prevailing in Hongkong and the contrast when he returned to his home in the adjoining province—where he had to be his own policeman—led Dr. Sun Yat-sen to become a revolutionist on behalf of good government for China. That good government has not yet been the outcome, Dr. Sun Yat-sen explained by a simile: The old house had been pulled down, but the new house was not yet built. Presents suffering was the price to be paid for the future happiness of China. Reminded by an aside from Mr. Eugene Chen that he had perhaps spoken long enough, Dr. Sun delivered this neat conclusion: "Fellow students: you and I have studied in this English Colony and in an English University and we must learn by English example. We must carry this English example of good government to every part of China."

A report of the speeches is given below.
SPEECHES OF WELCOME.

In welcoming the visitor, Mr. Edward Ho Tung said Dr. Sun's name was almost synonymous with that of the China, and his experiences, if written in book form, would make one of the most fascinating romances ever written. (Applause.) If a love of liberty was a test of greatness, if a love of one's country was a test of greatness, and if a love of one's own people was a test of greatness, then Dr. Sun would be associated with the same of greatness itself. (Loud applause.) The speaker went on to refer to the time when Dr. Sun was a medical student at the Hongkong College of Medicine, from which institution the University sprang, so that the University could claim to have produced a great man. (Applause.) Dr. Sun was a great Chinese, a true gentleman and a large-hearted patriot. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, called by the Chairman to speak in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, said they all appreciated Dr. Sun's kindness in addressing them, as was shown by their demonstrative welcome. It was especially fitting that Dr. Sun should address

them, because not only was he one of the original members of the College of Medicine, but the first member of it. (Applause.) And he studied under two great men—Sir Patrick Manson and Sir James Cantlie—both of whom had done a great deal for health and medical science. Sir James Cantlie was still alive and doing most useful work in England. He (Mr. Severn) first met Dr. Sun in the Straits Settlements before he embarked on the great work of his life, the founding of the Chinese Republic. He had met him once since in Hongkong and he had always hoped that he would be given another opportunity of meeting him. That chance had come under very happy auspices. He extended to Dr. Sun a very hearty welcome and, on behalf of the University of Hongkong, assured him of their good wishes.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who received another ovation on rising to speak, began by saying that he felt as though he had returned home, because Hongkong and its University were his intellectual birthplace. He had not prepared a speech but thought he would like to answer certain questions which had been put to him many times and which, no doubt, many present would also like to put to him. He had never before been able to answer it properly, but he felt to-day that he was in a position to answer. The question was "Where and how did I get my revolutionary and modern ideas?" The answer was, "I got my ideas in this very place, in the Colony of Hongkong." (Laughter and applause.) "I am going to tell you," continued Dr. Sun, "how I got those ideas. More than thirty years ago I was studying in Hongkong and spent a great deal of spare time in walking the streets of the Colony. Hongkong impressed me a great deal, because there was orderly calm and because there was artistic work being done without interruption. I went to my home in Hanchuan twice a year and immediately noticed the great difference. There was disorder instead of order, insecurity instead of security."

HIS OWN PROTECTOR.

"When I arrived home I had to be my own policeman and my own protector. The first matter for my care was to see my rifle was in order and to make sure plenty of ammunition was still left. I had to prepare for action for the night. Each time it was like this year after year. I compared Hanchuan with Hongkong and, although they are only 50 miles apart, the difference of the Governments impressed me very much. Afterwards, I saw the outside world and I began to wonder how it was that foreigners, that Englishmen could do such things as they had done, for example, with the barren rock of Hongkong, within 70 or 80 years, while China, in 4,000 years, had no place like Hongkong."

INTERESTING AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS.

After he had studied all this, Dr. Sun continued, he went home to persuade the village elders to do the same thing, on a small scale, at least to clear the streets and make a road to connect with the next village. The elders approved, but said, "We have not got the money." He replied, "Labour can be had. We young men can start the work." During his stay at home he applied himself to sweep the street and clean the road. (Applause.) And many young men followed him. Immediately they began work outside the village, there was trouble and at last he had to give up his idea of getting Hongkong on a small scale. (Laughter.) Later, he approached the magistrate of the district, who was very sympathetic and promised to help during the next vacation. But when that next vacation came round he found that there was a new magistrate—a man who had paid \$50,000 for the post and so the previous holder had been removed.

STUDYING THE PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT.

Such cases, one after another, impressed him and he returned to Hongkong and began to study the government. He found that among the government officials corruption was the exception and purity the rule. (Applause.) It was quite the contrary in China, where corruption among officials was the rule. (Laughter.) He thought the Provincial Government would be better and went to Canton. He found that the higher the government the more corrupt it was. (Laughter.) Finally he went to Peking, but he found things there one hundred times more corrupt and rotten than even in Canton, and he was forced to the opinion that, after all, village government was the

purest government in China. (Applause.) He was told that the good governments in England and in Europe were not at first natural to those places, but that men had brought about a change themselves. In England a few hundred years ago there was just the same corruption, just the same forgeries in the Courts, and the same cruelty. But he was told, "Englishmen loved liberty and that Englishmen had said, 'We shall no longer stand these things, we shall change them.' Then the idea came into his head, 'Why can we not change it in China?' (Applause.) We must imitate the same thing; we must change the government first, before we can start anything. Without good government a people could do nothing and in China 'we had no government' and were miserable for many centuries. Immediately after I graduated I saw," added Dr. Sun, "that it was necessary to give up my profession of healing men and take up my part to cure the country. (Loud applause.) That is the answer to the question, where did I get my revolutionary ideas: it is entirely in Hongkong. (Laughter.)"

A MODERATE REVOLUTIONIST.

"But of course, after I became a revolutionist, people said all sorts of things about me. People do not understand that a Chinese revolutionist is only a moderate European politician—much laughter and applause. We are not fighting for extremes; we are fighting for moderate government—for good government. After many years of application and organisation I succeeded in removing the Manchu Dynasty and in establishing a Republic in its place. (Applause.) This Republic has lasted twelve years and it means to stay—it will be everlasting. (Applause.) Of course, during the last twelve years there had been many troubles; people suffered a great deal; more than before. And the public in China blame the revolutionists and say they would rather have the old monarchy. The Republic means making a master of everyone; making our 400 million people to be the master of the whole. People in China do not realise their new position; many of them take no interest in this new change because they suffer. It is like pulling down an old building and putting up a new one. We have pulled down the Manchu monarchy, but we have had no time, in twelve years, to build up a big republic. So, at this juncture, the old house is gone and the new one is not yet finished, so rain and storm come in and all must suffer. This suffering is merely the

PRICE OF FUTURE HAPPINESS.

(Applause.) Although the great majority of the Chinese do not realise the change, the intellectual class all support this new Republic (applause)—and we have many friends outside China—many sympathisers as well as opponents and critics.

"Our opponents say that China is not ripe for a republic and that it is better to restore the monarchy." Dr. Sun went on to remark that twice during the past twelve years attempts had been made to restore the Monarchy; once by Yuan Shih-kai and once by the Manchu Emperor. But both attempts had failed. (Applause.) Twice they had been disturbed in building the Republic, and even some friends of China lost hope. They had not succeeded very well with the republican form of Government yet, because the movement was only in the transition stage. If they looked for permanent peace in China, they must first get the task of change accomplished and finish the structure of the new house."

TRIALS OF THE YOUNG REPUBLIC.

The elements that had disturbed the revolutionists had been many. Firstly, there were the Manchus making a strong fight to exterminate the new ideas; secondly there was the mandarin class seeking to obstruct; and then there were the Tutchens and the military caste. It was only when such obstacles were gone that China would have permanent peace. They were still fighting for good government and as soon as they had good government the Chinese people would be contented and peaceful. That much could be proved by Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, for there were over one million Chinese in the south and about 800,000 here, and whatever they might have been before they went to such places, they were now peaceful and good citizens. The Chinese people were easily governed and with good government would be content. Dr. Sun concluded with these words:

"My fellow students: you and I have studied in this English Colony and in an English University and we must learn by English examples. We must carry this English example of good government to every part of China." (Loud applause.)

A student in the body of the hall then read a panegyric of Dr. Sun Yat-sen which he had prepared. He was not clearly heard but he hailed Dr. Sun as the Father of the Republic and as the only man who was able to save China and bring about the change in corrupt officials, and the displacement of superstitious soldiers. (Applause.)

Ten men then served and afterwards a group photograph with Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the centre was taken.

COMPANY MEETING. HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

A large increase of revenue from storage, wharf, and lighter work during the past year was reported by the Chairman at the annual ordinary meeting of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

The meeting was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., yesterday, at noon, the Chairman, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, presiding. The directors present were:—Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G.; Messrs. A. O. Lang, H. W. Sassoon, A. H. Compton, A. S. D. Cousland, Allan Cameron, E. S. Abraham, T. G. Weall, and the Secretary (Mr. W. S. Brown).

The following shareholders attended:—Messrs. R. L. Bridger, A. Ellis, Lau Mok Lin, W. Logan, A. W. Eeton, M. A. Razack, Chau Siu Ki, E. E. Ellis, M. Chan Harr, C. H. Lyson, Ho Leung Jan, C. Sang, Lee Ping Sen, T. M. Gregory, R. A. Rodgers, J. S. Northcote, T. Arthur, E. Sadick, J. T. Bagram, T. Petrie, W. J. Carroll, and C. H. W. Kew.

THE CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—

During the past year we have been exceptionally busy, and there is a large increase in our revenue from storage, wharf and lighter work.

The balance available for appropriation is \$1,223,403.66, which includes the amount (\$291,809.88) brought forward from the previous year. Your Directors recommend that this be dealt with as follows:—

Pay a dividend of \$6 per share	430,000.00
Pay a bonus of \$3 per share	240,000.00
Transfer to equalization of dividend fund	100,000.00
Transfer to special repairs fund	100,000.00
Carry forward	303,403.66
	\$1,223,403.66

and I trust this will meet with your approval.

The special repairs fund to which it is proposed to transfer \$100,000 is a new account. It is being opened to meet the cost of extensive repairs, which are becoming necessary to the older wharves and some of the lighters. You will observe from the profit and loss account that allowance for depreciation has been made its usual. In view of the satisfactory result of last year's working, your Directors have decided to provide \$150,000 for depreciation of Kowloon buildings. Hitherto, little has been written off, and they have stood in our books at too high a figure. The addition of \$150,000 under the heading "Land and Buildings at Hongkong" in the balance sheet is due to the purchase of a wharf and godown at West Point, which are a valuable addition to the Company's premises.

Sir Paul Chater seconded the adoption of the report and accounts, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. Logan moved, and Mr. R. L. Bannard seconded that the confirmation of the following as Directors—Messrs. H. W. Sassoon, E. S. Abraham, T. G. Weall and A. H. Compton. The motion was carried unanimously.

On the proposal of Mr. C. H. W. Kew, seconded by Mr. E. E. Ellis, the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr and Mr. A. S. D. Cousland, retiring directors, were re-appointed.

Messrs. H. Percy Smith and C. Bernard Brown were re-appointed auditors at a remuneration of \$700 each.

REVOLVER'S FAULTY MECHANISM. SAVES SERGEANT'S LIFE.

Pointing a revolver at the chest of a police sergeant and pulling the trigger twice with intent to resist or prevent his lawful apprehension, was one of the charges against a Chinese at the Magistrate's court yesterday afternoon. He was also charged with being in unlawful possession of a revolver and ammunition.

According to the evidence, an Indian police sergeant was on patrol duty on the sea shore at Kowloon City, near Tokwan, in the early hours of the 12th inst., when he was observed by three men in a sampan moored against a nearby wharf. They left the boat and walked off in the direction of Tokwan, and the sergeant followed them. They kept on looking back at him, and then stopped under a tree. He stopped also, and they commenced to run. The sergeant ran after them, and caught the defendant, who was in the rear of his companions, by the coat collar. The man told him not to touch him as he was not a thief, but the sergeant merely shook him and told him to be quiet. The captive then drew a revolver from the outside left hand pocket of his jacket, pressed it against the officer's breast, and pulled the trigger twice. There were two bullets in the chamber, but, by a strange coincidence, both missed, and the sergeant wrested the weapon from him. On the way to Hingmoh Police Station they met the prisoner's companions, and the officer, thinking they were going to try and release his prisoner, drew his own revolver and fired a couple of shots in their direction. They made off, and he was not further molested.

Defendant made a statement from the dock to the effect that the sergeant "planted" the revolver upon him. After hearing the evidence, the Magistrate (Mr. J. H. Wood), committed the prisoner to the next Criminal Session.

INTERPORT GOLF.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

SINGLES PLAYED OFF YESTERDAY.

BOTH SIDES FINISH ALL SQUARE.

The Interport golf match between Hongkong and Shanghai was commenced yesterday at Fanling, under practically perfect conditions. The greens were, perhaps, a little on the fast side, but otherwise the Old Course could not have been better.

Unlike last year, when the match was decided on one day's stroke play, the competition this year was altered in two ways. In the first place the match was extended to cover two days. Last year it was confined to one day, when only singles were played. This year the committee divided the match into two sections—singles and four-ball games—the singles being played off yesterday and the four-ball match will be played off to-day. Instead of stroke play, match play was the deciding factor this year.

The opposing teams are:—
SHANGHAI.—J. B. Ferrier, Rev. W. P. Roberts, Capt. E. M. Barrett, C. W. Porter, H. R. Malcolm and C. W. Heath.

HONGKONG.—A. B. Stewart, H. R. Buckland, Major Gandy, B. D. Crawford, Morgan, G. S. Archbutt and R. A. Camidge.

The singles match yesterday proved to be a very exciting one, first one side and then the other having the advantage. In all, 30 holes were played; eighteen in the morning and eighteen in the afternoon. On the morning's play Hongkong was placed in a very strong position, being a total of 13 holes up. In the afternoon Shanghai pulled the game round in a brilliant way, thanks to the good work of Ferrier, Roberts and Porter. At the conclusion of the day's play the result was three points for Shanghai and three points for Hongkong.

This result will make the four-ball game all the more exciting to-day, and on yesterday's play it is hard to say which side will be victorious.

Perhaps the outstanding feature of yesterday's play was the brilliant work of the Shanghai champion, who, in the morning went round in 80, and in the afternoon equalled the record for the course by doing the round in 72. Roberts did a 75, whilst Major Gandy for Hongkong also went round in the afternoon with a very fine 75. Camidge (Hongkong) was the only man to go round twice in under 80 on each occasion.

The following table of the approximate number of strokes taken by both sides is interesting:—

HONGKONG.		
Morning.	Afternoon.	Total.
Major Gandy..... 81	75 = 156	
R. A. Camidge..... 79	78 = 157	
A. B. Stewart..... 81	79 = 160	
B. D. C. Morgan..... 80	80 = 160	
H. R. Buckland..... 81	82 = 163	
G. S. Archbutt..... 82	84 = 166	
Total.....		902
SHANGHAI.		
J. B. Ferrier..... 80	72 = 152	
Rev. W. P. Roberts 83	75 = 158	
Capt. Barrett..... 81	80 = 161	
C. W. Porter..... 83	80 = 163	
C. T. Beath..... 84	80 = 164	
H. R. Malcolm..... 85	82 = 167	
Total.....		965

THE RESULT IN POINTS.

SHANGHAI	HONGKONG
J. B. Ferrier..... 1 (5&6)	A. B. Stewart 0
Rev. W. P. Roberts 1 (4&5)	H. R. Buckland 0
Capt. Barrett..... 1 (4&5)	Major Gandy 1 (3&2)
C. W. Porter..... 0	G. S. Archbutt 0
C. T. Beath..... 1 (3&4)	E. D. C. Morgan 1 (6&5)
H. R. Malcolm..... 0	R. A. Camidge 1 (6&7)
Total..... 3 pts.	

THE DAY'S PLAY IN DETAIL.

J. B. FERRIER V. A. B. STEWART.

A. B. Stewart and J. B. Ferrier were the first pair to start off in the morning. As they are the respective champions of Hongkong and Shanghai a good match was expected. Stewart started well and holed out with a six yards putt. The hole he did in three, and under bogey. Ferrier took one more, but he also had a good putt from about the same distance. The next hole was halved, and at the third Stewart was two up, gaining the hole with another fine putt. From then onwards he gradually fell away. This was especially noticeable on the greens. The Shanghai champion soon took the lead and held it. At the end of the morning round he was three up. Stewart was not comfortable off the greens but his two shots and iron shots were good. The approximate scores for the morning round were: Ferrier, 60; Stewart, 81.

Ferrier continued to play remarkably fine golf in the afternoon, rarely requiring more than two putts on the green and in some instances only one. He drove a long ball and his approach shots and putting were brilliant. Only once was he in trouble and that was at the 12th where he found the ditch. He made a good recovery and holed out. He made a good recovery and holed out. He made a good recovery and holed out. The play continued in the afternoon with Ferrier being three up. The 18th he also secured. The next was halved. Ferrier did the 21st in bogey (9) as against Stewart's four. "The Rise."

Ferrier did in two under bogey. The players halved the next three and then Stewart reduced the lead of six by one, claiming the 23rd, which he did in bogey. At the turn for home Ferrier was again six up and he got two of the next three which gave him the match on the 30th green. The result was eight up and six to go.

The approximate scores for the 30 holes were:—
Ferrier..... 152
Stewart..... 160
Ferrier's score for the afternoon was equal to the record for the course which is held by an American visitor named Mr. Davies, and by Lieut. Bacon. The record score is 72.

Ferrier's card was as follows:—
Out..... 4, 4, 3, 3, 4, 5, 3, 5, 5-38
In..... 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 5, 3, 5, 4-38
Total..... 72

W. P. ROBERTS V. H. R. BUCKLAND.

H. R. Buckland also opened his match with the Rev. W. P. Roberts in fine style. After halving the first two holes he took the next three, getting the third in one under bogey. Roberts at the sixth hole had the misfortune to be stymied. This did not deter him, however, and he manoeuvred the ball round the stymie and found the hole. At the eighth hole Buckland still held the lead. At the next hole both men were at a disadvantage and halved the hole in two over bogey. From the turn for home a keen struggle ensued. Buckland's lead was reduced to one, but he secured two holes in succession which gave him a lead of three. The 15th hole he won by a marvellous recovery from the rough, which he followed by a fine approach, holing out in four. Roberts could not beat this and the hole was halved. The Padre obtained the 16th and the next two were halved. Buckland finished two holes to the good. The approximate scores were: Buckland, 81; Roberts, 83.

Commencing the afternoon round with two holes up, Buckland soon lost his advantage by losing the first two holes. He also lost the next two, thus giving Roberts a lead which he increased, and at the 32nd hole it was all over, Roberts winning by four and two. Buckland, after tiffin, fell away with his drives at the first few holes, pulling his drive badly. At the 24th he showed great improvement in this direction and was, if anything, a little on the strong side. His putting, however, was weak throughout, with the exception of sinking the ball from the edge of the 25th green, which was a brilliant putt, he was unable to do anything. The Padre, on the other hand, was in good form and was consistent throughout. The respective scores for the 36 holes were:—

Roberts..... 153	
Buckland..... 163	
Robert's card for the afternoon was as follows:—	
Out..... 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4-37	
In..... 5, 4, 4, 4, 2, 6, 3, 5-38	
Total..... 75	

CAPT. BARRETT V. MAJOR GANDY.

The match between Major Gandy and Capt. Barrett was a keen struggle throughout, and at the end of the first 18 holes they were all square. The Major was driving a good length and frequently outdistanced his partner. He was not so good on the greens. Capt. Barrett was frequently in the scrub with his drive but he recovered well. The approximate scores for the morning were: Major Gandy, 81; Capt. Barrett, 81.

In the afternoon Capt. Barrett and Major Gandy got out all square but at the 22nd hole Barrett had lost three of the first four holes of the afternoon. He, however, made a wonderful recovery and at the turn for home the account again stood "all square." Capt. Barrett had a persistent run of bad luck in finding the rough. He made some very good recoveries from difficult lies. Major Gandy went out in 37 and did the return half in 38, making his total for the afternoon round, 75, which was one of the best of the series of matches. He was outdistanced at times by Capt. Barrett's drives but generally made up for this by his iron shots and approach work. His putting was also good. Capt. Barrett did the afternoon round in 80 (approximately).

At the 29th hole Barrett drove two balls out of bounds in succession and thus lost the hole. Major Gandy was on the 31st green in two, but had "hard" luck in having his ball put out of position by his opponent's approach shot. In the putting the Major's ball was again put out of position by his opponent's putt. Only once did Major Gandy fall in his drive when he topped his ball badly. This was at the 24th. He made a wonderful recovery and halved the hole. This gave him the match by three and two.

The approximate scores were:—

Major Gandy..... 151	
Capt. Barrett..... 161	
Major Gandy's card for the afternoon was as follows:—	
Out..... 5, 4, 3, 4, 5, 4, 4-37	
In..... 5, 3, 5, 3, 5, 4, 4-38	
Total..... 75	

P. W. PORTER V. G. S. ARCHBUTT.

This match in the morning proved to be a very keen tussle right to the 18th green and the morning round finished with Archbutt being one hole up. Archbutt at the 8th hole (Long Hole) was three up, but his opponent did the next in three and reduced the lead by one. At the turn the Hongkong player was still two up, and this lead he increased to three at the tenth. From thence onward there was a "ding-dong" fight and at the 12th hole Porter had reduced the lead to one hole up. The 17th (The Pass) went to Archbutt but he lost the last hole. On the morning round both men were driving well whilst if anything Archbutt had the advantage on the greens. Particularly fine was his putting on the 10th green when he holed out from a distance of 8 yards. At the ninth hole he had the luck of the game in stymying his opponent and thus securing the hole. The scores for the morning were (approximately): Archbutt, 82; Porter, 83.

Archbutt lost his lead at the 19th hole, regained it at the 20th and lost it again at the 23rd. At the turn for home he was "one down." From then on it was a keen struggle, both players being evenly matched. The 28th went to Porter, whilst the next was secured by Archbutt. The three following holes were halved. Porter got the 33rd in one under bogey, which made him two up and three to play. The 34th was halved and then the match was decided on the 35th green which the Shanghai player secured after both players had got into the scrub. The result was a win for Porter, three and one to play.

The approximate scores were:—

Porter..... 163	
Archbutt..... 166	

C. T. BEATH V. B. D. CRAWFORD MORGAN.

The morning round in this game resulted in Morgan having the advantage of four holes up. For the most part he played excellent golf and was but rarely in serious trouble with his tee shots which were well up the fairway. His iron shots were likewise well-directed, though he was not quite so sure on the greens. Beath was inclined to be inconsistent and found the scrub frequently. His approach shots were good but he could not sink the ball from any distance on the green. The approximate scores for the morning were: Morgan, 80; Beath, 84.

A feature of this match in the afternoon was the large number of holes which were halved. Both players did the nineteenth in bogey. Morgan secured the next. The next four were halved. Morgan increased his lead at the 25th and at the turn for home was six holes up. The 28th he lost and the next four which brought them to the 32nd were halved. The match ended at this green, Morgan being five up and four to play. Morgan's score for the outward journey was 31. He played particularly good golf on the fairways, but now and again his putting was not quite as good as it might have been. He was the far more consistent player of the two.

The scores for the 36 holes were:—

Morgan..... 161	
Beath..... 165	

H. R. MALCOLM V. R. A. CAMIDGE.

The Hongkong player in this match (Camidge) played what was perhaps the best golf of the morning. His opponent was the young Shanghai player (Malcolm). Camidge drove with great accuracy and his tee shots were rarely off the fairway. His approach shots were equally good and had his putting been in keeping with his fairway play he would have returned a remarkably good card. Malcolm did well up to a certain point but on the return journey it must be said that he was badly beaten. The match opened with Malcolm securing the first hole. The second and third went to Camidge. He lost his advantage with the next two holes, but at the turn he was two up. He did the outward journey in 39. The bogey for the outward half is 38. Malcolm won the tenth but despite this he found it impossible to take the lead from Camidge who secured the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 17th which gave him the lead of six up. The approximate scores for the morning were: Camidge, 79; Malcolm, 85.

In the afternoon the players shared the 18th and 20th whilst the next went to Malcolm who secured The Bamboo in two, one under bogey. The next three holes went to Camidge, which made him eight up. The 22nd (The Rise) Camidge did in three, as against bogey five. At the turn the Hongkong player was still eight up. The 28th was halved and the match ended on the 29th which Camidge secured in one under bogey, the result of the match being a win by Camidge, nine up and seven to play.

The approximate scores for the match were:—

Camidge..... 157	
Malcolm..... 167	

GOLF.

CHINA NEW YEAR COMPETITION.

The results of the China New Year Competitions played at Fanling were as follows:—

MAJOR LLOYD V. MAJOR GANDY.

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MAJOR LLOYD V. MAJOR GANDY.

MAJOR LLOYD V. MAJOR GANDY.

INTERPORT FOOTBALL.

SHANGHAI, 2. SOUTH CHINA, 0.

The Shanghai Interport team defeated South China on the Club ground yesterday afternoon by two goals to nil. When the game started the sun was shining which made the surroundings much better than they were on the previous day. The Chinese turned out in thousands to witness the game and in the opening minutes the excitement was great, for South China took the visitors by surprise and forcing a couple of corners severely tested the Shanghai defence. "Foul" against South China brought relief. The game was very fast and the tricky work of the Chinese forwards had the defence guessing.

Fung Tai played a neat game at back and broke up the left wing combination. Remedios was the first goalkeeper to handle and he threw out the ball from a shot by Ip Kau. Leung receiving sent it in wide. Johansson worked hard in the forward line but his shooting was wild. Quayle was playing a steady game and his placing was very neat. Trivial fouls were frequent and each side was giving its best. Once or twice South China were left with a good opening but the inside forward dallied with the ball. The interval arrived with the score sheet blank. Early in the second-half Shanghai had the advantage in the open, but Fung Tai sent them back. Lau gave Shanghai their first goal, catching the ball from a header by Goldman, the goalkeeper had plenty of time to clear, but dropped the ball on the goal line and Phillips running up sent it into the net. Shortly afterwards Mearns in clearing caught his shin against an opponent's boot and cut his leg, having to receive medical assistance. Dr. Gibson being a spectator in the stand at once took charge of the case which turned out not so serious as at first expected.

Playing with ten men Shanghai added to their score following good work by Johansson who took the ball out on the left wing and, sending it across the goal, Phillips turned it into the net beyond the reach of Lau. The game continued fast and Au Kit Sang got through, but sent straight to Remedios who pushed the ball out and Wilson cleared. The final whistle sounded leaving Shanghai winners by two clear goals.

The teams:—

SHANGHAI.—Remedios; Turner and Quayle; Knight, Mearns and Macdonald; Dalley, Phillips, Goldman, Johansson and Wilson.

SOUTH CHINA.—Lau Hing Cheung; Fung Tai and Ng Kam Chuen; Leung Yuk Tong, Leung Tai Fong and Lau Kau; Pang Kam Wing, Ip Kau, Wong Pak Chung, Au Kit Sang and Chan Kwong Yiu.

Referee: Mr. W. E. Hollands.

Linesmen: Messrs. F. Smith and F. Williams.

To-day the Shanghai team play the United Services on the Club ground at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI FOOTBALLERS ENTERTAINED.

HONGKONG HOTEL DINNER AND CHINESE CHOW.

The Hongkong Football Association entertained its guests from Shanghai to dinner at the Hongkong Hotel on Monday night, when the interport football flag was presented to the victorious visitors. Mr. R. J. Wilton, President of the Hongkong Association made the presentation, and remarked that whilst the best team had won the day, Hongkong was not going to put its tail between its legs and say it was beaten. They hoped to bring the flag back when they visited Shanghai next year. (Applause.)

The Shanghai skipper made a brief response, and thanked the Hongkong Association for its hospitality. A short speech was also made by the Hongkong captain. He said that though the home team had lost, they had done their best. On behalf of Hongkong he wished the visitors every success in the future. After the loyal toast, the healths of the Shanghai and Hongkong team was drunk, and a very merry evening closed with the singing of Auld Lang Syne.

Last night the visitors were entertained to a Chinese chow at West Point, and another very lively evening was spent. Tonight the visitors will be entertained to a dinner and dance at the Repulse Bay Hotel.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG C.C. V. INFANTRY.

The following team has been selected to represent the Club on Saturday next in their match versus the Infantry at home, commencing at 2.15 p.m.:—T. E. Pearce (capt.), G. A. Chadwick, L. J. Davies, F. H. Farthing, H. E. Hollands, H. Owen-Hughes, A. L. Guco, E. J. R. Mitchell, D. E. G. Nicholson, R. E. A. Webster and E. H. Wild.

HONGKONG C.C. 2nd XI. V. R.E.

In this match versus the Royal Engineers at Happy Valley on Saturday, at 2.15 p.m., the Hongkong C.C. 2nd XI. will be composed of:—L. D. McNicol (capt.), J. D. H. Crawford, B. Crowley, W. Galloway, E. J. Davies, F. C. Miller, G. H. Pierce, D. Reid, M. M. Watson, J. R. Way and F. N. Young.

BILLIARDS.

A billiard match between the Shanghai champion (Mr. Johnstone) and the Hongkong champion (Mr. Ivanovitch) has been arranged to take place to-night at the Victoria Recreation Club. The game is to be one of 1,500 up and is to be played in two sessions of 800 in each session. The first session is timed to commence at 8 p.m. and the second after dinner.

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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH INTER-AGENCY.)

THE RUHR.

EXTENT OF FRANCO-BELGIAN OCCUPATION.

PARIS, February 10th.

Premier Poincaré, in a statement to the Foreign Affairs Committee, said that the French and Belgians had occupied 2,800 square kilometres in the Ruhr area and 14,500 out of a total of 14,500 coke furnaces, capable of producing 80,000 tons daily.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALLIED COMMISSION ISSUES ULTIMATUM.

Düsseldorf, February 10th.

The Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission has issued a forty-eight hour ultimatum, ordering the Rhineland customs officials to decide whether they will accept the offer of re-engagement by the French or dismissal. It is understood that strong pressure is being brought to bear to re-engage, including an offer of guarantees and protection, or alternatively there will be wholesale expulsions.

A Belgian troop train has been derailed between Aix-la-Chapelle and Duren. Several men were injured. Sabotage is suspected.

BRITISH TROOPS WITHDRAW FROM RAILWAY LINE.

(BY COURTESY OF THE FRENCH CONSUL.)

The British troops withdrew yesterday from the railway line which crosses the British zone, leaving to the French and Belgians the disposal of the line from Düsseldorf to Aix-la-Chapelle.

Mr. Glas, senator for the State of Virginia, declared in the American Senate that if put in the same circumstances that France has been faced with, the Americans would have occupied the Ruhr.

Mr. Crespi, Senator, affirmed in the Italian Senate that the primordial problem of Europe is to assure the security of France. In Italy the Press has started a campaign favouring a Franco-Italian entente with more intimate relations.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH INTER-AGENCY.)

DISCUSSION IN THE COMMONS.

LIBERAL AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

LONDON, February 10th.

The Opposition was united in its support of the Liberal amendment, mentioned in a cable message dated Feb. 10th. Mr. Lloyd George described the occupation of the Ruhr as a "psychological blunder of the first magnitude." He dwelt on the danger of a revolution in Germany and scouted the idea that the French measures were actuated by a desire to secure reparations. He said that the plans which had been carefully maturing as the *Quai d'Orsay* for years had now gone, and France was improvising new expedients, which would require 400,000 men instead of 40,000. Mr. Lloyd George wanted the Government to rescue France from disaster and to approach America; then England and America could approach France.

Dis supporters of the amendment urged intervention by the League of Nations. Mr. Bonar Law in reply, denied that the occupation was wickedness, but it was not wisdom. He said that the only position which the Government differed from the Opposition was that, though the Government differed from the French, they did not think the interests of the world would be helped by taking up an attitude antagonistic to France.

Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that as France declined to listen to the suggestion of intervention by the League, in Ant, she was less likely to listen now, as pride is involved. Therefore, our intervention was bound to be regarded as hostile by France. The Government did to strengthen the League of Nations, but with America, Germany and the outside, what would become of man effort if the hostility of France, Germany of Belgium and Italy were joined? He denied that there had been any effort of the American Government setting a willful ignorance to intervene in squarrels of Europe. He suggested waiting in the hope of an opportunity for intervention would be better than intervening when harm was bound to result. It was obviously difficult to troops in Germany while action which we disapproved was going on, in the interests of the Entente they did remain as long as possible. The amendment was rejected by 306 to 186.

The joint amendment of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George proposed that the null of the League of Nations shall be without delay to appoint a Commission of experts to report upon the policy of Germany to pay reparations, upon the best method of effecting such payments.

LATEST CABLES.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

RAPPROCHEMENT IS POSSIBLE.

LONDON, February 10th.

The *Manchester Guardian's* London correspondent learns that a Franco-Russian rapprochement is among the immediate possibilities. The name of Senator Demozie is mentioned as the representative likely to be appointed at Moscow.

U.S. ALIEN LAWS

HINDUS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR CITIZENSHIP.

WASHINGTON, February 10th.

Following the decision relating to Japanese, the Supreme Court has ruled that a high caste Hindu of "full Indian blood" is not eligible for citizenship.

POLO-LITHUANIAN DISPUTE BOTH SIDES APPEAL TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, February 10th.

Both sides in the Polo-Lithuanian dispute have telegraphed to the League of Nations. It appears that the trouble arose when the Poles advanced on the line of demarcation drawn by the League last week. The Lithuanians contended that the Poles were proceeding beyond the League line, and violating Lithuanian territory. They took prisoners sixty Poles.

PEARL FISHERS STRIKE.

GRAVE TROUBLE AT THURSDAY ISLAND.

SYDNEY, February 10th.

Grave trouble is reported at Thursday Island between the Japanese employes and the pearl fishing fleet owners. Efforts to bring about an amicable settlement have failed, and an outbreak of violence is feared. It is reported that armed Japanese are demonstrating in the streets at Port Kennedy.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE RUSSIAN VIEW POINT. NO SIGN OF FRANCO-RUSSIAN RAPPROCHEMENT.

LONDON, February 10th.

The *Manchester Guardian's* Moscow correspondent states that Kameneff, acting chairman of the Council of People's Commissaries, interviewed, said that whether Russia became involved in events in West Europe depended entirely on Poland. The mobilization of the latter would be considered a hostile act. He said there were no signs yet of a Franco-Russian rapprochement, but it was only a question of time till France would be compelled to realise she must give up her military ambitions if she wished to remain a leading nation.

RUSSO-JAPANESE RAPPROCHEMENT FORECAST.

Questioned regarding the change of Japanese policy in connection with Joffe's visit to Japan, Kameneff said: "We are persuaded that Japan stands, much as Russia did in 1903, on the eve of events of great social and political significance, when a complete change of policy will not be out of the question. We are convinced that before long these circles will be in power in Japan who favour a rapprochement with Russia, and the evacuation of Russian Sukhalien, which will be a preliminary condition, will be concluded."

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS "DISTINCTLY WORSE."

He declared that Anglo-Russian relations were distinctly worse under the new British Government, and described Lord Curzon as still living in the nineteenth century and dreaming of cutting off Russia from the East altogether.

RIGA, February 10th.

The *Pravda* states that oil operations in Baku have been interrupted in consequence of the lack of money to pay wages.

LUXOR DISCOVERIES.

TREASURES OF UNTOLD RICHNESS.

LUXOR, February 10th.

Treasures of untold richness are piled up in the annex to Tutankhamen's shrine room, and include a great gold box six feet high and four long. In it is Pharaoh's jewel casket. The richness of the find may exceed anything the most sanguine could imagine. There are also innumerable boxes, urns, jars and wine vessels, besides two beautiful statues of the King standing on a lion, heavily gilded. A mass of splendid jewellery was found in one of the boxes. Chariots in the annex which have been found had been taken apart. The bodies are covered with gold plates, richly chased, with a coloured inlay of glass and semi-precious stones.

One of the most interesting finds is a litter for bearing a sacred boat in procession. Such a relic has not been found hitherto. Mr. Carter is of opinion that the examination, registration, photography, and treatment for removal of these treasures will occupy two years.

FILM STUDIO DESTROYED.

FIRE CAUSES IMMENSE DAMAGE.

NEW YORK, February 10th.

Fire has destroyed the Cosmopolitan Film Studios. The damage is estimated at a million dollars.

BRITISH BUDGET PROSPECTS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

January 11th, 1923.

While the interval between the Autumn session of Parliament and the regular session this year is supposed to be a period of rest for politicians, writes Reuter's Chief Parliamentary editor, it is the busiest time of the year for the various Ministries and the Ministers representing them in Parliament. The estimates of expenditure for the coming financial year are taking final shape and innumerable tussles are going on behind the scenes. The various departments have affected great economies but further economies are still being called for. Naturally, what one Ministry considers to be essential expenditure may not be so regarded by other Ministries or by the Cabinet as a whole. The Minister at the head of a department is often torn by conflicting feelings. As his head he has to think of its prestige and efficiency, and as a member of the Cabinet he has to give full weight to the pressing considerations of economy. Estimates at this season of the year go backwards and forwards between the Ministries and the Cabinet and it may not be until the very end of the present financial year that a final decision is reached.

Gladstone used to say that no Chancellor of the Exchequer was worth his salt who did not threaten to resign at least half a dozen times while the estimates were under review, and in previous days there was frequently a pitched battle in the Cabinet over the precise amount of the provision to be made for the Navy. The position of Chancellor of the Exchequer is easier now, as economy is the dominant factor in Home politics, and in his colleagues he has allies instead of opponents. He is assisted in his review of the estimates by the Finance Committee of the Cabinet, and before the estimates are finally approved they have undergone the closest scrutiny.

The hope of a reduction in taxation rests equally in an improvement in trade with its resultant increase in revenue and on a reduction in expenditure. Unless the two factors can be combined the outlook for the taxpayer will not be bright. As has been indicated, the prospects of better trade are more hopeful than they have been for a long time past and speculation is now busy as to the precise amount of saving which can be effected in expenditure. A large number of small economies have been and are being carried out in minor departments, but it is from a substantial reduction in the estimates of the great spending departments that relief must mainly be sought.

Any serious foreign complications or untoward developments in the Near East would upset all calculations, but so far nothing has happened which would cause an expansion of the estimates. The precautionary measures which were taken in regard to the Dardanelles only involved an extra two and a half millions, and there is an expectation that, by rigorous economy, it will be possible to reduce still further army expenditure in the coming year. The amount of the reduction is variously estimated and it may exceed ten millions. Charges in respect both of Palestine and Mesopotamia should also show a reduction, and there should be automatic reduction in the heavy charge arising from war pensions. The maximum charge in respect of pensions was reached some time ago and each succeeding year, as war widows marry, as pensioners recover their health or succumb to the result of their wounds, there must be progressive decline in one of the heaviest burdens bequeathed by the war. It is hoped that economies may be found possible both in the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Health while the Post Office may produce increased revenue at lower cost.

Against these reductions must, however, be set certain increased charges which in all likelihood will have to be incurred in the year. Mr. Bonar Law has hinted that it may be necessary to continue in some form or other the State Housing Scheme, and there may have to be some further extension of the unemployment relief schemes, while agriculture is also urging that it requires assistance in its present plight.

Another vital factor in economy is the debt position in regard to America and the terms which Mr. Baldwin can arrange with the American Government will have a distinct bearing on the fortunes of the British taxpayer.

SOUTH AFRICAN TEST.

SPLENDID RECOVERY BY ENGLAND.

DURBAN, February 10th.

The weather on the resumption of the final Test was sunny, following over night rain. The wicket was easy. England scored 201 for the loss of 9 wickets, with occasional cricket. England were 28 for 4, then Russell and Sandham in partnership carried the total to 102 for 5. It was 111 for 7 when Mann, in a dogged innings of 15, lasting 77 minutes with Russell, brought the total to 148 for 8. Finally Gilligan and Russell came together in a lively partnership, in which they respectively hit up 20 and 90 not out, Russell being magnificent and the mainstay of the side. Sandham completed 40.

M.C.C. DEFEAT AUCKLAND.

AUCKLAND, February 10th.

The M.C.C. beat Auckland by an innings and four runs. The M.C.C. scored 365, Chapman contributing 103. Auckland replied with 178, Freeman taking 7 of their wickets for 87, and followed on with 183, Freeman taking 5 for 71.

BRITISH OFFICIAL WIRELESS PRESS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN.")

REPARATIONS PAYMENTS.

REFERENCE TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LIVERPOOL, February 10th.

In the course of the debate on the address to the throne in the House of Commons, Mr. Fisher, member of the late Government, moved the joint amendment of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, proposing that the Council of the League of Nations should be invited without delay to appoint a Commission of experts to report upon the capacity of Germany to pay reparations, and upon the best method of effecting such payments.

While expressing the view that the overwhelming opinion of the House and the nation was that the Government should not be associated with the French occupation of the Ruhr, Mr. Fisher declared that it was very desirable that the understanding between France and Great Britain should be preserved. He said it would be lamentable if this great comradeship in arms were to be broken upon the little rock of a debt-collecting expedition. He did not agree that the object of France was military. What he thought concerned British public opinion was the possibility that Germany would be asked to pay a sum quite out of her reach, and that this might be made a pretext for occupation for an indefinite period.

Lord Robert Cecil said he hoped that the House would not adopt any policy without having regard to the practical results which might accrue therefrom. He stated that no European question could be dealt with satisfactorily unless Great Britain retained her friendship with France, and not only with France but with all countries. He declared the disappointment of the French regarding reparations was not unreasonable. He was convinced that this question would eventually have to be settled by the League of Nations.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that the resolution was to be regarded as a vote of want of confidence in the Government. He agreed with the Government that it was extremely desirable that France and Great Britain should march together. Friendship for France did not mean, however, that we must approve of every French Ministry. He did not propose to use one word of criticism of any action taken by the Premier, because he knew his difficulties. There was nothing in the reparations situation demanding such a violent step as France had taken.

Mr. Lloyd George reviewed the various proposals made by the late Government, which had been refused by Premier Poincaré, and he pointed out that the very liberal proposals made by the new Government had, like his, been refused. He believed in the justice of the reparations, but if the present reparations were gone (and if they succeeded the cost would be so great that reparations would be irretrievable), one could only come to the conclusion that the original plan of the French had failed, and that they were now improvising a new objective, now exploitation and a new method. Was that to be more successful, he asked, or was it going to develop still further?

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

RATTLE FOR QUEEN'S GRANDSON.

LIVERPOOL, February 10th.

His Majesty the King, who was accompanied by Queen Mary, opened the British Industries Fair at the White City this morning.

Queen Mary accepted from an Indian girl a set of rattles for her little grandson—Princess Mary's baby.

LONGEST TUNNEL IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, February 10th.

The Chief Engineer of the Lunghai-Pienlo Railway announces the holding through of the tunnel on the Kuan-yin-tan-Shanghai section.

The length of the tunnel is 1,780 metres, which is the longest tunnel in China.

DEATH OF DR. GOW.

LIVERPOOL, February 10th.

The death is announced of Dr. James Gow, a former headmaster of Westminster School.

(Continued on next column.)

FRENCH TRAIN DISASTER.

STATIONMASTER AND SIGNALMAN ARRESTED.

PARIS, February 10th.

The station master and signalman of Pont Abignon have been arrested in connection with the Paris-Strasbourg train disaster.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

HUGE CROWD OF BUYERS.

LONDON, February 10th.

The British Industries Fair, organized by the Department of Overseas Trade, has been opened in the presence of Their Majesties in the White City. Twelve thousand British manufacturers have contributed to the display, on eight hundred stalls, the goods ranging from cutlery to fancy goods, particularly British dyes. A huge crowd of buyers from the Dominions and the United States is attending.

BRITAIN IN RHINELAND.

LIVERPOOL, February 10th.

It is understood that Lieut-General Sir Charles Godley, Officer Commanding in the British zone in Rhineland, has arranged to hand over at three o'clock this afternoon to the French military authorities for transportation of coal from the Ruhr the small section of the Fréville-Duisen Railway which skirts the extreme north-west edge of the British zone.

The slight alterations in the boundary of the British zone which are thus involved will be made later.

The question of the facilities for the transport of French troops and supplies by other railways running through the British zone is still the subject of negotiation between the British and French Governments.

PRIME MINISTER DEFERS STATEMENT.

Answering a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that the British Government had discussed certain proposals with the representatives of the French Government, but he would prefer not to make any statement about them until a later stage.

BRITISH COMMANDER PROMOTED.

It is officially announced that Lieut-General Godley has been promoted to the rank of General to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement from service of General Neville Macready.

BRITISH CONSULAR CHANGES.

PEKING, February 10th.

The following British Consular changes are announced—Mr. Ker is leaving Tientsin for Home for six months, and Mr. Brown will be left in charge of the Consulate-General at Tientsin.

Mr. Pratt, who is at present at Amoy, will be Vice-Consul at Tientsin.

Mr. Tours, who is due to arrive at Shanghai on March 2nd, will proceed to Tsinan, whence Mr. George will go Home on a year's leave.

Mr. C. D. Smith, who is due to arrive at Shanghai on board the s.s. *Fushimi Maru*, will proceed to Kiating, relieving Mr. Combe, who is to proceed to Chengtu as Consul-General, spending a short time at Chungking en route.

Mr. Grant Jones, who is at present at Chungking, will be transferred as Vice-Consul at Hankow, where he is expected to arrive during the latter half of April.

Mr. Moss, Vice-Consul at Hankow, will proceed to Ichang as Acting Consul, and Mr. Affleck will proceed Home from Ichang on March 10th on eight months' leave.

Mr. Mills, Vice-Consul at Nanking, will relieve Mr. Affleck, pending the arrival of Mr. Moss.

Mr. Archer, who is expected from Home at the end of March, will proceed to Chungking, relieving Mr. Combe, who will then go to Chengtu.

Mr. Olive left for Shanghai yesterday to attend the Chamber of Commerce Conference.

BRITAIN TO JAVA.

7,500 MILES BY WIRELESS.

A group of medium-power wireless stations employing valve transmitters has been erected by Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, at North Weald, near Ongar, Essex, for the purpose of conducting commercial wireless services with France, Switzerland, and Spain. One of the other stations ("GLO"), which is used for communication with Madrid, a distance of about 720 miles, can be heard at Bandeng, Java, 7,500 miles distant.

The chief of the Bandoeng Radio Department set out to see if he could hear the signals transmitted by these stations, and was successful in receiving the signals from "GLO" with a two-valve set and an aerial only 45 ft. in length and 15 ft. above the earth. He reports that signals are audible almost every night, in spite of the strong atmospheric disturbances which are common in Java at this season.

ANTI-JAPANESE DISTURBANCE AT TSINGTAO.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STATE OF AFFAIRS.

A Peking message, dated February 10th, says:

A serious anti-Japanese disturbance is reported from Tsingtao. It appears that on February 11th, a Chinese ex-brigand, now a gendarme, was accused of pocket-picking at a Japanese auction. While the Japanese police sergeant and Chinese police were discussing the case 30 ex-brigands, who were recently enrolled in the gendarmerie, drove up in two cars to assist their comrade, destroyed some furniture and hauled off several Japanese to the police-station after severely handling them.

The Japanese were afterwards released, but four of them, including the sergeant, were taken to hospital, being somewhat seriously injured.

The Japanese community are very indignant and are holding demonstrations and have protested to their Consul.

A milk carrier in the employ of the Dairy Farm at Pokfulam was set upon by two men and robbed of \$32 when returning from Hongkong to Pokfulam on Pokfulam Road, and the men escaped up the hillside.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PEKING SYNDICATE MEETING.

CHAIRMAN'S REFERENCE TO BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

LONDON, February 10th.

At the meeting of the Peking Syndicate the Chairman said that the coal mines showed a most satisfactory profit for the seven months ending January 31st.

Referring to the suspension of the Banque Industrielle de Chine and the reconstructed bank, managed by the Societe Francaise de Gerance, a group of some of the most powerful banks in France—the Chairman said the Societe would receive for management five per cent. of the profits, the remaining 85 per cent. going to the Banque Industrielle, which will issue to its creditors *Bons de Repartition* for the exact amount of their debts. He hoped that the annual distribution to holders of *Bons de Repartition* will wipe out the debt to which they have been appointed in twenty-five years. The Chairman said that he thought the losses incurred in respect of the Banque Industrielle were certain to be very heavy, but they might have been far worse.

BOXER INDEMNITY.

SUGGESTION BY BRITISH INDUSTRIAL LEADERS.

LONDON, February 10th.

The *Manchester Guardian's* London correspondent, referring to the Federation of British Industries appointment of a committee relative to the Boxer Indemnity, says that British industrial leaders suggest that the Government might subsidize British colleges in China needing funds, and also establish new educational institutions. There might also be a scheme for bringing to Great Britain Chinese students who would complete their training in industrial establishments.

Premier Poincaré states that in consequence of sabotage 283 high officials have been expelled from the Ruhr area and 55 from the Rhineland. There have been replaced by officials of a lower rank.

Seventy trains are at present running daily in the Ruhr area, compared with 1,200 prior to the occupation, but progress is being made and 1,200 trucks of coal have up to the present been removed to France and Belgium.

FAR EASTERN MAIL SERVICE.

POSTMASTER GENERAL TO EFFECT IMPROVEMENTS.

In the House of Commons at question time, the Postmaster-General stated that the Government was considering the mail service to the Far East. He hoped to effect an improvement.

RUBBER GROWING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MANUFACTURERS NOT SUPPORTING THE SCHEME.

NEW YORK, February 10th.

Reports to the effect that a corporation is being formed with a capital of \$50,000 dollars, aided by Mr. Henry Ford, with the object of cultivating rubber, should be treated with reserve.

The Government is proceeding cautiously, and is not so much convinced that rubber manufacturers want to develop new supply as that they desire to bring pressure to bear on the supporters of the restriction scheme. The War Department advocates rubber growing in the Philippines, but manufacturers are lukewarm regarding the matter, favouring a development of Latin-American sources should comprehensive action be taken.

JAPANESE FOREIGN POLICY.

RECOMMENDATION BY HOUSE OF PEERS.

TOYO, February 10th.

The House of Peers to-day unanimously carried a resolution recommending the Government to adjust and consolidate foreign policies. The speakers expressed dissatisfaction with the policies pursued for some years which they described as "weak-kneed retrogression" but disclaimed any suggestion of advocating more aggressive methods. Unanimous action by the Upper House on such questions is entirely unprecedented and is regarded in political circles as significant.

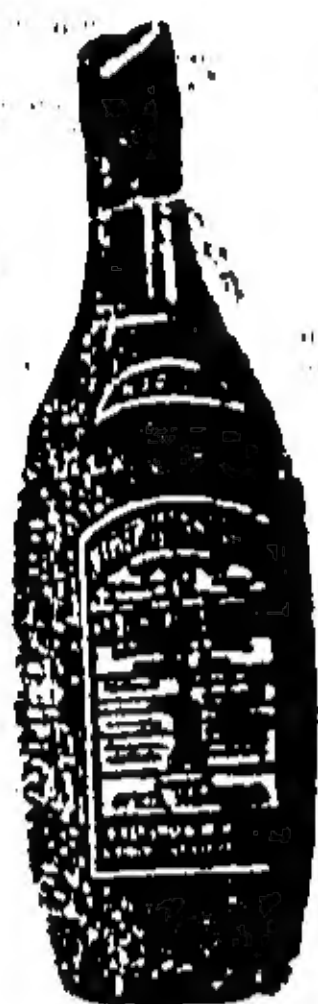
SZECHUAN WARFARE.

PEKING, February 10th.

The warfare in Szechuan is developing. General Yang Sen's forces occupied Fushunshan and Kweichow. General Fan Mao-Hsin defeated General Liu Cheng-Hung in South Chungking and the latter retired to Tsingting. General Liu Tsun-Hao's troops are attempting to enter Szechuan from Shenai. Likewise General Kung Fan Chin's forces from Kansu.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S 'N. J. CLUB' SCOTCH

The "Peg"
pre-eminent
since
1745



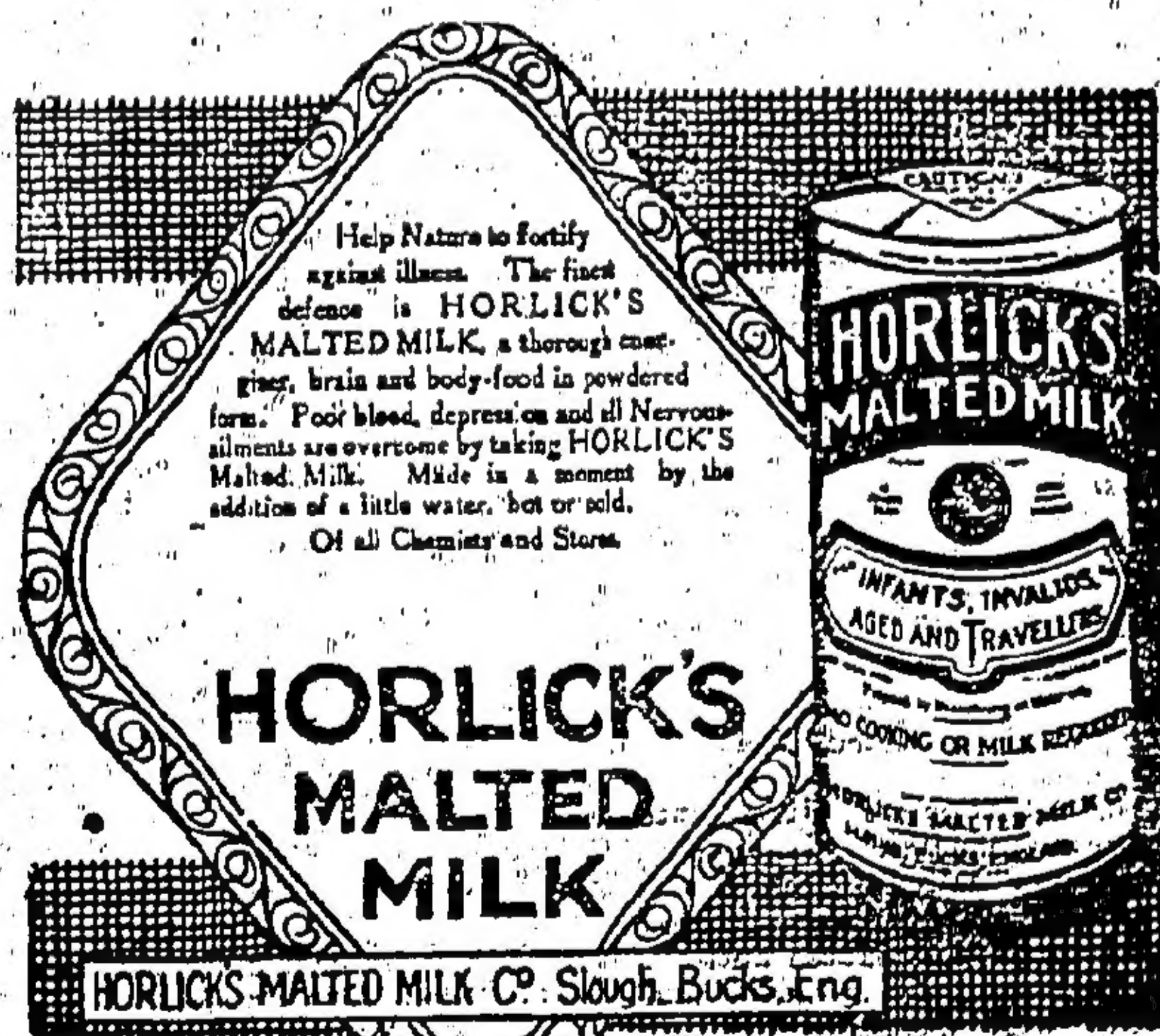
OBTAINABLE FROM
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS

This pure old Whisky has had, since 1745, a great reputation amongst connoisseurs for its mellow flavour, and still maintains a world-wide identical quality.

"PHILIPS"

"A PHILIPS LAMP"
IS A PERMANENT
ECONOMY
SOLE AGENTS
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WALLACE FARLEY, 1, THE BUND, SHANGHAI.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD, HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

There is no more anything like it, nor are the ingredients properly stated to be...
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE
LIFE-RENEWING HEALTH-RE-LIVING BLOOD
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE
LIFE-RENEWING HEALTH-RE-LIVING BLOOD

PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
ISABEL RAMSAY.]

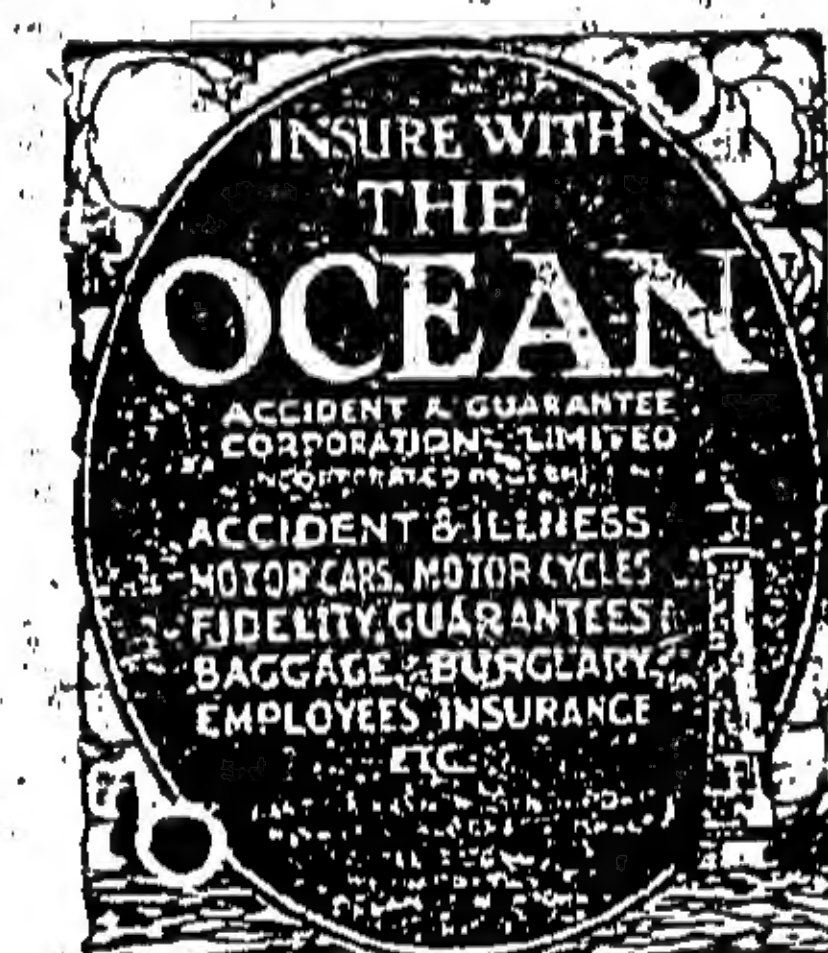
PARIS, January 8th.
In keeping with the general tendency towards the paradoxical is the present fashion ordaining stiff "old" materials and dark colour for girls, and light fluffy ones in gay colours for their mothers. "Sweet Sixteen" now wears taffetas and moires at dances, whilst her chaperone wears lace and net and beautiful glistening fabrics.
The most popular silhouette for girls' party frocks this season shows a full skirt and a flat bodice that is pointed in front, somewhat reminiscent of Elizabethan styles. A bertha or deep frill of silver or gold lace, with a row of small flowers at the waist and another on the shoulder, each finished with long streamers of narrow ribbon, constitute the trimmings of the majority of these youthful models. Old rose, natter blue, brown, and almond green are the shades most preferred. Although skirts have been lengthened considerably of late, "Miss Sixteen's" frocks still remain well above her ankles.
Her dress may now have a waist-line, but only on condition that it be not too marked and placed not too far below the normal waist-line. She may also have long sleeves for day wear and short little puff affairs for the evening. The neck of all her dresses is cut out in an oval shape, this being accentuated in the case of her evening frocks, so that the tips of her shoulders are visible in imitation of the frocks worn by her early Victorian ancestors.
Ribbon is playing a great part in the decorative scheme of evening frocks. One of the latest fads consists of wearing a band of velvet or taffetas ribbon round the throat and finishing it with two frilly loops, arranged like a flower, under the left ear. Another idea is to take a double-coloured ribbon in a thick quality of satin, pass it round the neck and then slip the ends through a band of similar material to that of which the dress is fashioned. Many girls find that a narrow black ribbon twisted round the neck and tied in a bow and long ends that trail almost to the skirt hem is a most effective finish to a dance frock. Others prefer to finish the narrow neck-band with a bow composed of six loops, three each side placed one below the other and drawn in at the middle by a twist of ribbon; this is always placed on the left side just under the left ear.
Elderly and middle-aged women, too, are returning with renewed fervour to the wearing of a band of white satin ribbon round the neck, when appearing in a low-necked or non-collar dress. This is a detail of dress which is not only exceedingly becoming but one which has its aesthetic side as well, as a band of this type is such an admirable method for covering up the blemishes of age; if worn correctly, it also lends an air of distinction to the general effect.
At the Bal de la Couture, one of the biggest public balls of the year, I noticed quite a number of girls wearing ribbon novelties of one sort or another. One of the daintiest and most worn consisted in a bow of narrow velvet ribbon pinned on to the right shoulder tip of the dress, with long ends that reached to the hem of the skirt.
Jeanne Lanvin is still faithful to the "period" frocks she launched quite a long time ago, and which proved so becoming that they have become an established fact in the fashion world of Paris. These are in bright-coloured taffetas, have wide gathered skirts, showing an extra fullness of each hip, a tight-fitting, plain bodice finished with a bertha or a frill of lace (preferably silver lace), and either no sleeves at all or else very short puff ones. The latest variation of this has a fine net skirt which is wired at the hem so that the effect of a crinoline is produced; the underdress is in taffetas.
Although there is such a vogue for taffetas, one still sees dainty dance frocks for young people in crepe de Chine, crepe Marcelline, and crepe Georgette. When of these materials, frocks are made rather plain and bright colours are chosen in preference to sombre ones. Some of them show a skirt that is composed of four flounces laid one above the other and reaching from the hem up to the waist, the same idea of trimming being repeated on the bodice. A charming model of this kind I saw recently was further decorated with trails of silver lace reaching down across bodice and skirt. Another was trimmed with rows of quilled ribbon formed into squares, placed one above the other on each side of the skirt, a double row finishing off the rounded neck and sleeves.
Instead of placing a flower or posy of flowers towards one side of the waist, the latest idea is to place it right in front. Another original decorative note is the bertha-not of lace, as we have known it for so long, but of organdie. This is quite wide and gathered in a little full on the shoulders, so that it is inclined to raise up at this point and cup the shoulder, as it were.
Flounces are being used not only as a trimming for young girls' party frocks, they are also being used quite a lot by designers on other types of models as well. Indeed, they are coming back so rapidly into favour again that it is easy to foresee the day when dresses will be frilled and flounced as generously as they were some ten or fifteen years ago.
For the present, designers are contenting themselves with bringing in this new line by gentle degrees, but the effort to combat the alarming persistence of the straight type of frock is no less evident and determined. The flounce in its present state of evolution is little more than a band cut on the cross so that it lies quite flat and yet suggests, by a slight flaring movement, the idea of a gathered flounce.
(Continued at foot of next column.)

5 Reasons Why PARIS GARTERS

are recognized as the standard in men's garters by discriminating and well-dressed men throughout the whole world.
1. Being tailored to fit the leg, they are secure and whole, comfortable at all times.
2. Their rubber cushion clasps, an exclusive feature of Paris Garters, hold the hose between rubber and rubber—securely and with no chance to tear even the sheaviest silk hose.
3. Their trimmings are rust-proof and cannot be corroded by perspiration.
4. Only the best quality of live goods—uniformly excellent and rigidly tested for long service—enter into them.
5. Garters are made in every detail to merit and retain their reputation for supremacy in value, comfort and service.
AT ALL HABERDAASHERS
Accept No Substitutes
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Gets-It
FOR CORNS
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THERAPION NO. 1
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No. 1 for Bladder, Gout, No. 2 for Blood & RHEUMATISM, No. 3 for GOUT & RHEUMATISM.
DE LECHEMONT, 10, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
SEE TRADE MARKS. THERAPION IS ON WHITE GOVT. SEAM APPLIED TO MEDICINE PACKETS.

The skirt with three tiers of flounces is undoubtedly going to be very popular once again, and in a not-too-distant future. Already there are many models to be seen at the big dressmakers' made on these lines. The reform, which was introduced in a very discreet form this Autumn, was so favourably received that it is being continued, not only this Winter but on all the advance models for the Spring as well. The full flounce is also being worn, but in a fairly limited degree. It was launched six months or so ago by Cheruit, since when the idea has been enlarged upon by Premet. Therefore, one can say, with these two "rag kings" championing it, the flounce is really and truly "in" again. As well as the flounced skirt, there is a reaction in favour of the flounced sleeve. This may be carried out in two or three tiers, and, as it falls away from the arm in a more or less graceful line, it is often chosen in preference to the closed or tight-fitting sleeves, to add a lighter touch.
A sleeve that is a combination of the flounced and the bell sleeves is another novelty which has made its appearance of late. From the shoulder to just above the elbow, the sleeve is straight and tight-fitting, and on to this is joined the second part of the sleeve which is wide and flares out voluminously to the wrist. A band of embroidery or braid, chosen usually to match similar trimming figuring on the dress, may be used to cover the join at the elbow of this novel two-piece sleeve.
With the exception of these new and more or less freak models, sleeves are not really wide, and when they do bulge, it is only in places. As a rule, they are straight and fit in rather closely to the shape of the arm.

THE ORIGINAL HAIG WHISKY JOHN HAIG & CO., LTD. DISTILLERS, MARKINCH, SCOTLAND.

Good Whisky should be old and thoroughly matured in wood. This is guaranteed by the above who are the Oldest Distillers Of Scotch Whisky In The World.

Ask for John Haig Gold Label or Glenleven White Label.

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TO-DAY, at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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"A WOMAN'S BUSINESS"

A Photodrama of The Desires of A Young American Girl.
A Real Life Drama of Deep Interest.

"LEATHER PUSHERS" Round Six.

2.30 & 7.15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY:—

RUTH ROLAND in "WHITE EAGLE."

Episodes 1 & 2.

FRIDAY to MONDAY:—

ROBINSON CRUSOE. Epis. 13 & 14.

ASAHI BEER

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.

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TOKYO, JAPAN

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AS USED IN NUMEROUS IMPORTANT WORKS IN FOR FLOOR ROOF FOUNDATION WALL ETC.



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DODWELL & CO., LTD., Machinery Dept.

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ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF POONA" ... 15th March ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 24th March ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

S.S. "CITY OF POONA" ... 15th March ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 24th March ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.
S.S. "CITY OF POONA" ... 28th April ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

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BEISS & CO., CANTON.

(Tel. Central 7507)

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AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

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S.S. "HYSON" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th February.
S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th March.
S.S. "AGAMEMNON" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th March.
S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th March.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.
(SHEWAN TOMES & CO., LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. BEISS & CO., CANTON. [17]**M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.**

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hkgs. and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AZAY LE RIDEAU	5th Jan.	2nd March	20th March
PORTUGAL	12th Jan.	9th March	27th March
ARMAND BEHIC	19th Jan.	16th March	3rd April
PAUL LEGAT	26th Jan.	23rd March	10th April
ANDRE LEBON	2nd Feb.	30th March	17th April
AMBOISE	9th Feb.	6th April	24th April
CORDILLERE	16th Feb.	13th April	31st April

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A Class (1st Class) ... 210.00. Od.
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SPECIAL ... 80.00. Od.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

S.S. "C. PIERRE LECOQ" ... loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about 2nd part February.
Sailings and dates subject to alteration without notice.

For further Particulars apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fanfic staterooms. Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 2 or 10 Days)

HATHONG ... Capt. W. O. Passmore ... Tuesday, 27th Feb. at 1 p.m.
HATHONG ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Friday, 2nd Mar. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

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General Managers.

P. & O., British India
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Eastern & Australian
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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. (Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KHIVA"	9,000	1st Feb. 4 p.m.	Mars. L'don. Awerp. & R'dam.
"SICILIA"	8,700	1st Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MORRE"	11,000	7th Mar.	Bombay, Mars. L'don. & Awerp.
"LAHORE"	5,252	8th Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"ALIPORE"	5,273	15th Mar.	Singapore & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	8,500	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOUDAN"	6,700	28th Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"DONGOLA"	8,000	4th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NANKIN"	7,000	11th Apr.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SICILIA"	8,700	18th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,500	25th Apr.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,500	2nd May	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,500	9th May	do.
"NOVARA"	6,850	16th May	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	23rd May	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	30th May	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,097	6th June	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR. SAILINGS

"TORILLA" ... 5,500 ... 3rd Mar. ... Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN" ... 4,000 ... 3rd Mar. ... (Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne).

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Sydney, Melbourne and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S. "DONGOLA" ... 8,000 ... 24th Feb. ... Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
S.S. "TANDA" ... 6,958 ... 8th Mar. ... Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
S.S. "NANKIN" ... 7,000 ... 10th Mar. ... Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
S.S. "SOUDAN" ... 6,700 ... 11th Mar. ... Shanghai.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Russia or to East India may have their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while await in the carrying steamer.
First Class Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in Sea of the motion of their P. & O. Ticks to Singapore or Colombo.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 1/2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

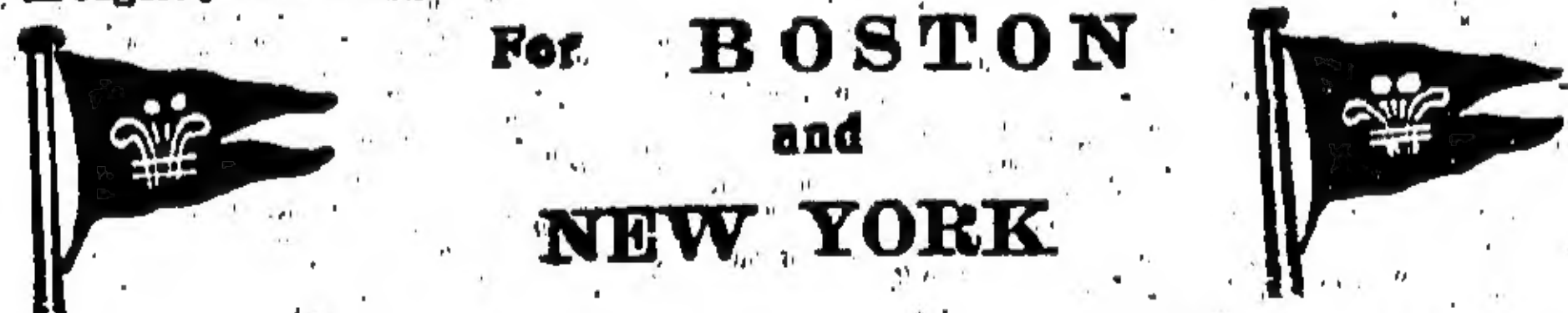
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Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



S.S. "OELTIO PRINCE" ... about 18th March.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNES (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Telephone: Central 3165

Telegram: (Furnes)

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

St. George's Building

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O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, BUTTERFIELD, ANTWERP & MARSEILLES—

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"LONDON MARU" (Taking Passengers) ... Saturday, 10th Mar.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"OSADA MARU" ... Tuesday, 27th Mar.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Wednesday, 21st Feb.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Thursday, 8th Mar.

HAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"BUBRO MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Mar.

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Monday, 9th Feb.

"JAYA MARU" ... Saturday, 10th Mar.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA via Shanghai and Japan Ports—Taking cargo on OVERLAND ROUTE U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 28th Feb. 10 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco

Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HAGUE MARU" ... Monday, 20th Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama

"AMAZON MARU" ... Sunday, 25th Mar.

KEELING via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

"KALJO MARU" ... Every Sunday, 10 a.m.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 25th Feb.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. SHIMA, Manager.

Tel. Central No. 4086.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 21st Feb. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUICHOW"	On 22nd Feb. 10 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KINGCHOW"	On 22nd Feb. Noon.
SAIGON	"NEWCHOW"	On 22nd Feb. 4 p.m.
SAIGON	"TRAN"	On 22nd Feb. D.L.
FOOCHOW	"CHENGTO"	On 23rd Feb. 10 a.m.
SAIGON	"IOHANG"	On 23rd Feb. D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUOCHOW"	On 24th Feb. D.L.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 25th Feb. D.L.
SAIGON	"HANYANG"	On 25th Feb. D.L.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"LIANGCHOW"	On 25th Feb. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 25th Feb. 10 a.m.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tsingtao), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Sandakan, Manila & Australian Ports
"TAIYUAN"	14th Feb.	21st Feb. 3 p.m.
"ORANGKA"	18th March	17th March

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice. Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Medical Fare, Cargo loaded through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

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U.S.S. "West Ivan" ... Due Hongkong 25th Feb. Leave Hongkong 26th Feb.
U.S.S. "Dewey" ... Due Hongkong 16th Mar. Leave Hongkong 17th Mar.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

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U.S.S. "Elkridge" ... Due Hongkong 2nd Mar. Leave Hongkong 3rd Mar.
U.S.S. "West Prospect" ... Due Hongkong 23rd Mar. Leave Hongkong 24th Mar.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

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L. EVERETT,

General Agent for

JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES

INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

1st Floor, Queen's Building,

Phone Central No. 8008.

G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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Leaves Hongkong. Arrives San FranciscoS.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Mar. 6th ... Mar. 28th
S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Mar. 14th ... April 5th

Sailing & Fare Subject to Change Without Notice.

SPECIAL THROUGH FARES

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First Class throughout.

LOCAL EQUIVALENT OF £120/0/0—£112/0/0

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SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK

Accommodations any Atlantic Ocean Steamer.

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Leaves Hongkong.

Arrives Manila.

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S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Mar. 6th ... Mar. 7th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

Freight Only

FOR CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

S.S. "JACOB" ... Feb. 21st.

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Tel. Central 141.

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AND
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THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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